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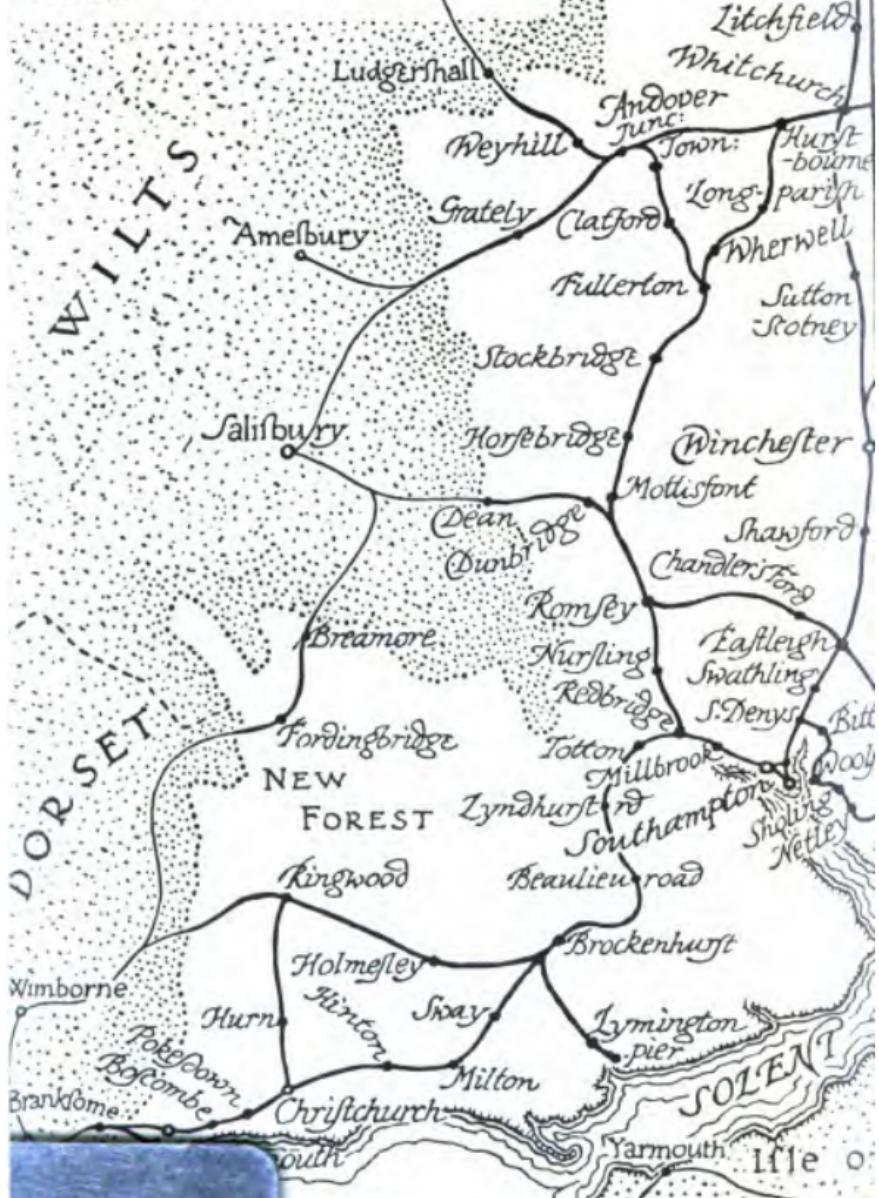


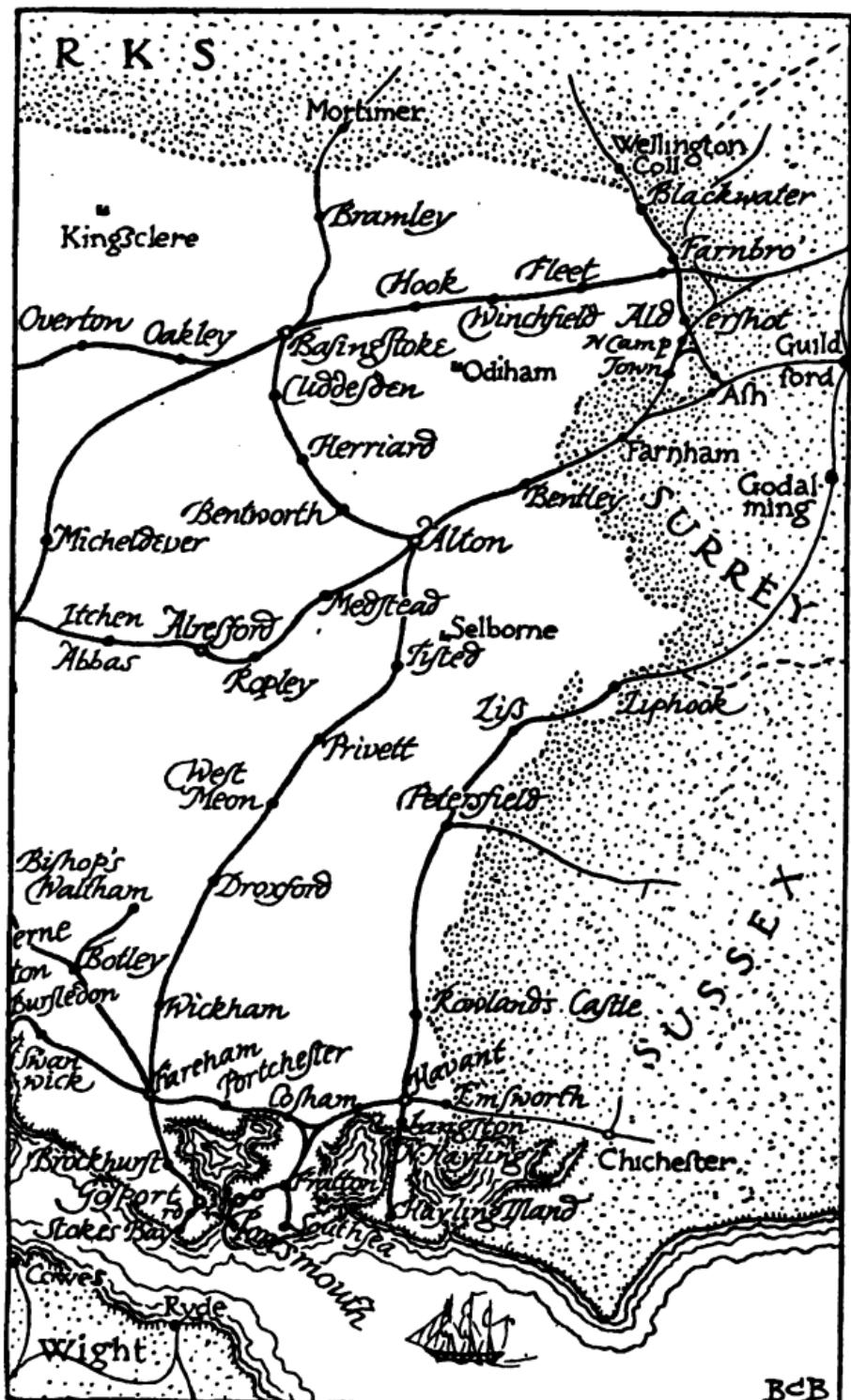
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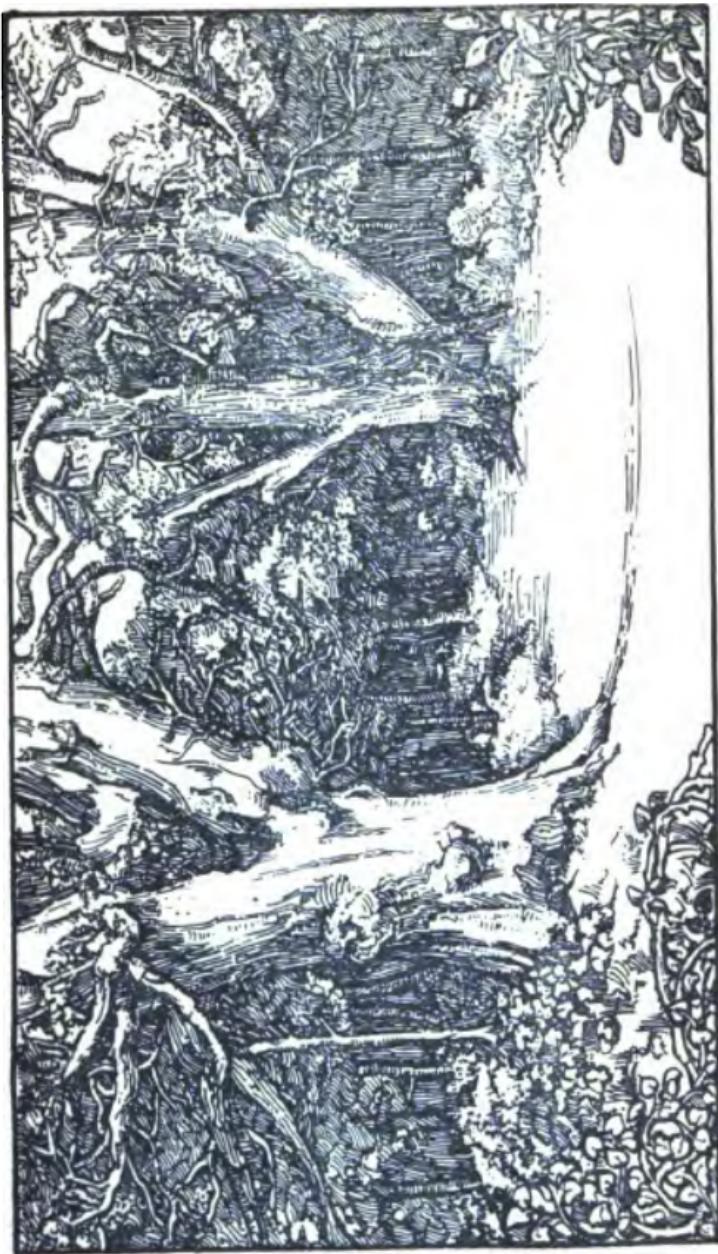
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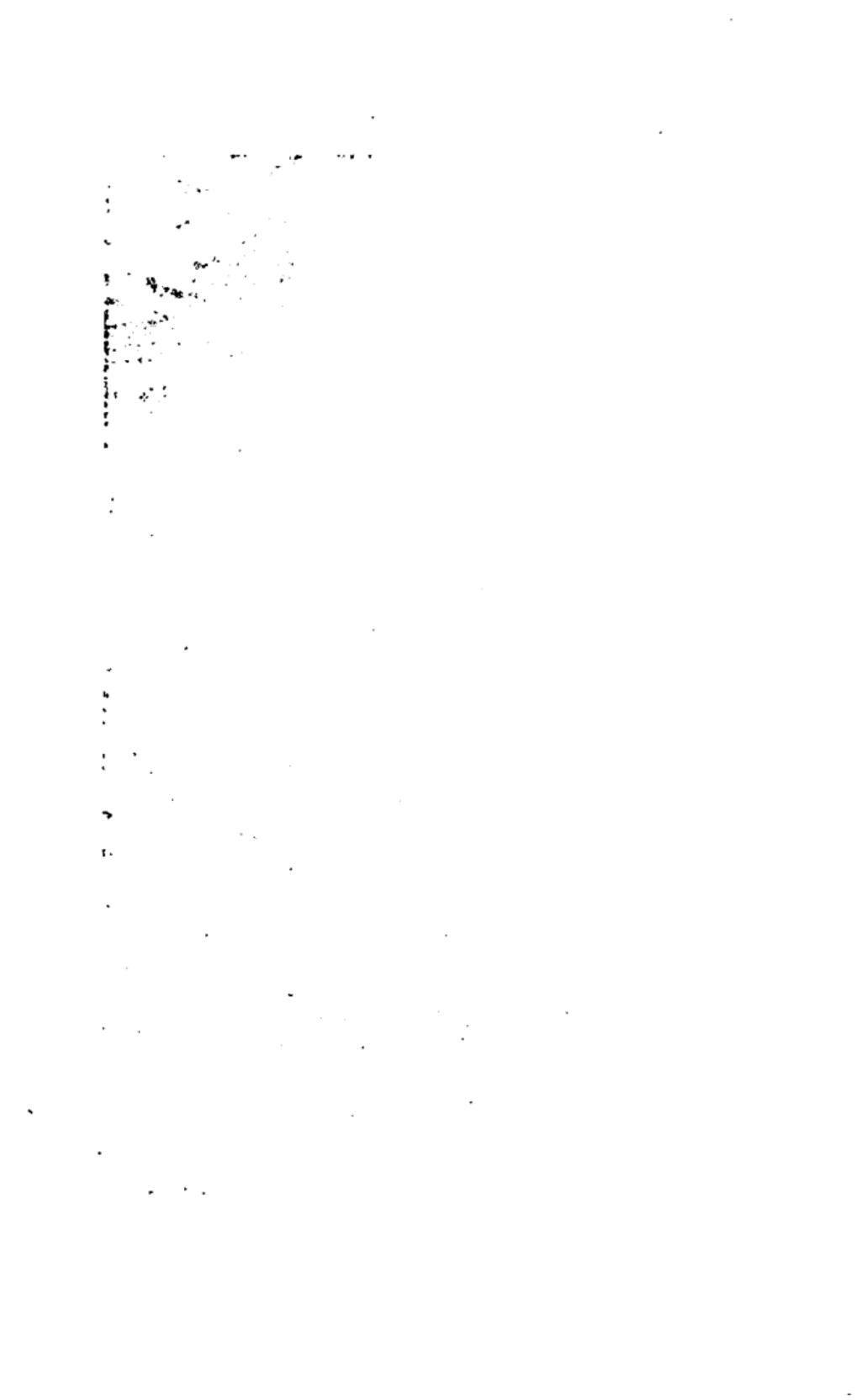
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J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

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PREFACE

THIS little book is an attempt to deal concisely with the most interesting facts about the natural features, history, archaeology and architecture of Hampshire.

It might, perchance, have been better if the writing of these pages had fallen to the lot of a native of the county ; but, possibly, a frequent visitor is in a better position to form unprejudiced opinions. At all events I yield to no resident in my general admiration of a county whose manifold and diversified charms grow more attractive on each succeeding visit. Hampshire is a county that has hitherto been somewhat underrated among the great majority of Englishmen who claim to know their own country, as well as among American visitors to their fatherland.

This lack of sufficient appreciation of its widespread attractions applies not only to the general

PREFACE

scenery, but particularly to the villages and the village churches, as elsewhere stated. The brief accounts of the churches are the result of my original observations of the buildings of about four-fifths of the whole number; as for the remainder, which are for the most part of minor importance, I have to thank clergy and others who have kindly answered my questions, and I am also indebted to the books named in the bibliography.

The first two great volumes, out of the four that are to be issued of the *Victoria History of Hampshire*, have been of much service. I have not hesitated, in connection with the general ecclesiastical history of the county, and the particular account of each old religious house, to borrow in a condensed form from my own contributions to that history.

The illustrations are in the main taken from photographs, several of which were expressly taken for this book. I consider myself fortunate in having secured Miss Purser's services, who has a rising reputation in black and white. I desire to thank the Rev. R. A. R. White, Vicar of Titchfield, for the old print of Titchfield Abbey, and Messrs. Warren & Son for courteous leave to base the ground-plan of Winchester Cathedral

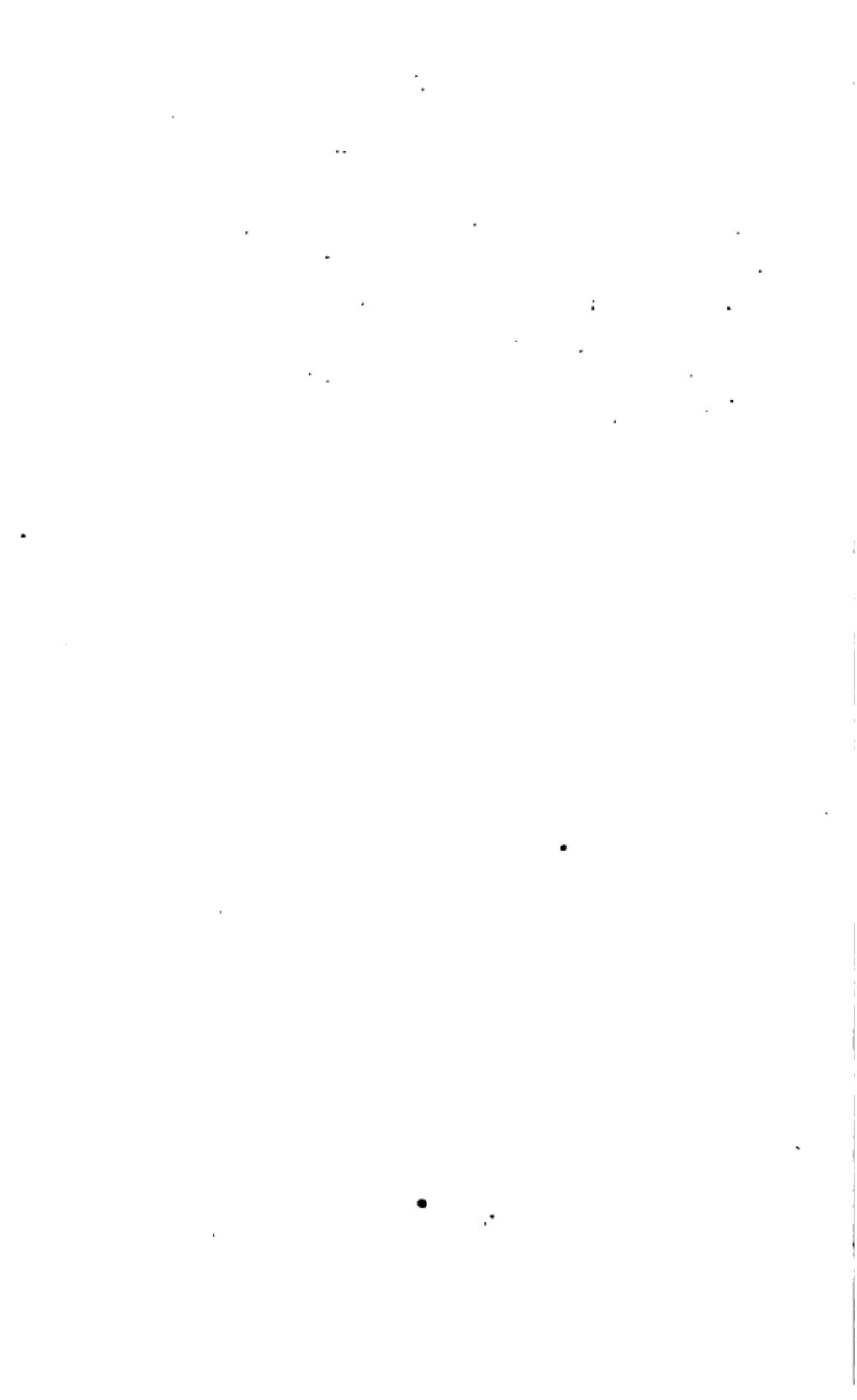
PREFACE

(drawn by Mr. Boulter) on the one that appears in their excellent guide to the City of Winchester.

The plan of Silchester is based on those that have appeared in different volumes of the *Archeologia*, and for this my acknowledgments are due to the Society of Antiquaries.

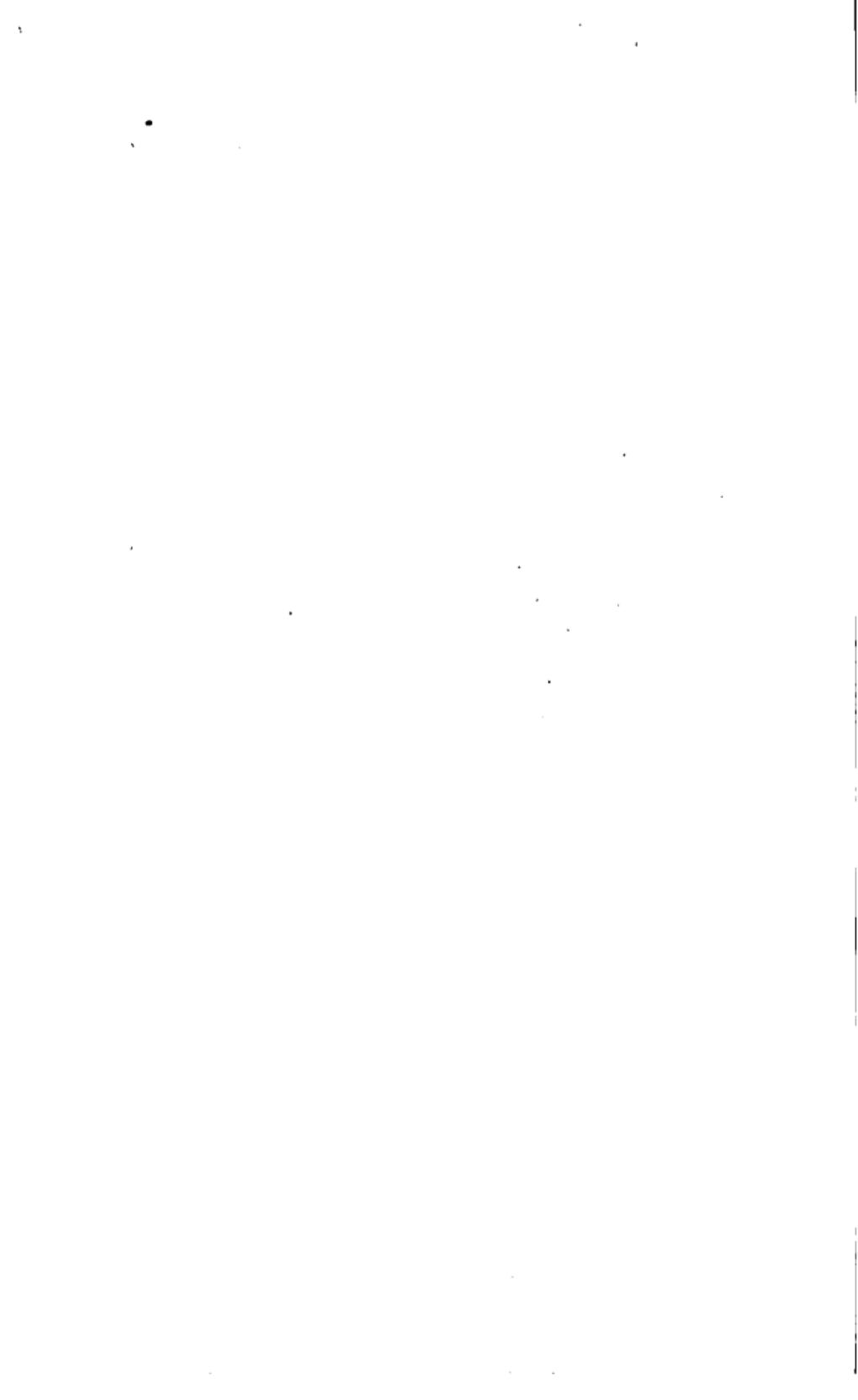
I shall be grateful for the correction of any errors that may be noted.

J. C. C.



CONTENTS

	PAGE
I INTRODUCTION	
I SITUATION, EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES	1
II GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SCENERY	2
III CLIMATE	14
IV FLORA AND FAUNA	17
V DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	29
VI COMMUNICATIONS (ROADS, RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS)	32
VII INDUSTRIES	34
VIII HISTORY	38
IX ANTIQUITIES	47
X CELEBRATED MEN AND WOMEN	57
XI BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN HAMPSHIRE, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED	61
INDEX	255



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS AND PLANS

	PAGE
RAILWAY MAP OF HAMPSHIRE	<i>Front Cover</i>
KING AND QUEEN OAKS, NEW FOREST	<i>Frontispiece</i>
THE CHAPTER HOUSE, BEAULIEU	72
(From a photograph by A. H. Machell Cox.)	
ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL	74
(From a photograph by A. H. Machell Cox.)	
BOLDRE CHURCH	82
CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY	92
KINGSCLERE CHURCH	140
THE ALMS HOUSES, ODIHAM	160
THE KEEP, PORCHESTER CASTLE	164
ROMSEY ABBEY	172
PLAN OF SILCHESTER	185
THE OLD WALLS, SOUTHAMPTON	194
TITCHFIELD ABBEY	212
(From an old print, 1733.)	

ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL	224
PLAN OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL	228-229
QUIRE STALLS, WINCHESTER	234
WOLVESLEY CASTLE, WINCHESTER	236
HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS	242
WOLVERTON CHURCH	250
MAP OF HAMPSHIRE	254

INTRODUCTION

I. SITUATION, EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES

THE ancient county of Hampshire, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, has an area of 945,689 acres. But in 1895 certain alterations were made in the administrative county. The parish of Combe was transferred from Hampshire to Berkshire, and the parish of Dockenfield to Surrey. On the other hand, Hampshire gained from Sussex the part of the parish of Bramshott which was formerly in that county, and from Wilts the parishes of Martin, Melchet Park, Plaitford, South Damerham, Toyd Farm with Allenford, and part of the parishes of Bramshaw and Whichbury. The net result of these changes was to add 13,779 acres to the area of Hampshire, so that the total acreage is now 969,468. Hampshire is tenth in size of the English counties. It is, roughly speaking, of rectangular shape, measuring about 40 miles from N. to S., and about 38 miles from E. to W. Save for the English Channel on the S., it has no natural boundaries. On the N. it is bounded by Berkshire, on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, and on the W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It extends from $50^{\circ} 34'$ to $51^{\circ} 22'$ N. latitude, and from $0^{\circ} 43'$ to $1^{\circ} 54'$ W. longitude.

HAMPSHIRE

II. GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SCENERY

Hampshire, in its general features, presents a delightful variety of gently rising hills and fertile valleys. Irrespective of those parts that are technically forest, the county is almost everywhere singularly well wooded. It abounds not only with an unusually large number of parks of varying dimensions, but also with much ancient timber around the villages, small stretches of woodland and coppice, and a remarkable and varied amount of hedgerow timber. When to all this is added the clumps of trees of comparative recent growth that crown most of the higher elevations, the noble avenues that fringe many of the highroads, the marvellous growth and frequency of the yew, and the junipers of the chalk downs, it may safely be said that Hampshire carries away the palm for the beauty and extent of her woodland scenery among all English counties, altogether irrespective of such districts as the New Forest, or the minor forests of Alice Holt, Woolmer or Bere.

Two ranges of low chalk hills enter the county from Surrey and Sussex and traverse it in a N.W. direction into Berkshire and Wiltshire. In the N.W. corner these rolling chalk downs about Kingsclere and Highclere attain to a considerable eminence and afford a variety of fine and extensive prospects over Berkshire on the one hand and Hampshire on the other. The highest of these summits, overlooking Highclere Park, is Sidown Hill, which is about 900 ft. high. There is an

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

elevation but little inferior to this at Butser Hill, near Petersfield. The downs on that side of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Selborne, shelter beautiful strips of woodland, which, when they are found on the steep hillsides, are known by the appropriate name of "hangers". On the S.E. the great natural rampart of Portsdown Hill shows another elevation of the chalk. But, broadly speaking, Hampshire may be said to be divided into the highlands of the north and the lowlands of the south. "It would be hard to imagine," says Mr. Trevor-Battye in his general introduction to the natural history of the county (*Vict. Co. Hist.*), "a clearer natural contrast than that between the juniper-dotted, wind-swept hills of the Hampshire highlands, and the rather tepid condition of the New Forest, laden with vegetation and filled with springs, streams and bogs."

The N.W. corner of the county, which is the least accessible, is but little known to the ordinary tourist; but its very wildness and comparative barrenness has a peculiar charm. There is a delightful book, of recent publication, by Mr. Dewar, termed *Wild Life in Hampshire Highlands*. Let the lover of nature but read it and he can scarcely fail to long to roam through the district, and he will not be disappointed. The prospects are remarkably varied and often surprising from their suddenness. One of the very best is the view from Hurstbourne Hill.

The minor elevations of the county, say from 300 to 500 ft., which are very numerous, afford, with a few exceptions, fine prospects and beautiful

HAMPSHIRE

stretches of immediate woodlands shading off into the more distant hills. We much doubt if the same could be said of any other English county. Mention may be made, almost at haphazard, of the elevations round Woodmancote, of the tree-crowned hill above Odiham, of the rising ground between Wherwell and Clatford, or of various heights on the east of the county where Hampshire draws near to Hindhead over the Surrey border. With a wide experience and a fair memory of all the most beautiful and renowned scenery of England, we have no hesitation in saying that the great area of Hampshire, though possessing nothing so grand in scenery as the Lake District, or parts of Yorkshire or Derbyshire, or even Hereford and Salop, or the noble coast-lines and great moor stretches of West Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, embraces more continuously beautiful country, and less of dull or dreary landscapes, than does any other shire. Let the tourist who doubts this take Odiham as his centre for the N.E. (in preference to Basingstoke), Whitchurch for the N.W. (in preference to Andover), Lyndhurst for the New Forest, Winchester for the centre, and Petersfield and Bishops Waltham for the S.E. and S.; let him walk, drive, ride or cycle, say 10 miles, in any direction he chooses from every one of these centres, and he will find himself unable to say that the scenery (apart from all archaeological interest) has been in any way dull, poor, or uninviting.

Hampshire has, however, its disappointment, for throughout the whole of its very considerable sea-board (apart from the Isle of Wight), from the

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

eastern corner of Hayling Island to Alum Chine beyond Bournemouth, there is nothing worthy of the name of a good upstanding cliff, and but little of beauty in the actual coast-line. Contrariwise, a good part of the coast, particularly near Lymington, is singularly uninviting. Bournemouth, Milford, and Hayling Island have, of course, their distinct advantages and attractions as seaside resorts, but no one can pretend that the sea-line has any engaging merit. But even to this drawback there is considerable compensation. The highly irregular outline of the sea-board, in addition to furnishing the fine harbour of Portsmouth and the shallower harbours on each side of Hayling Island, is distinguished by that noble highway of the sea, the broad Southampton Water, which forms so fitting an entrance, "deep blue and glistening with silver and vessels," as Horace Walpole has it, to all the fair beauties of England. Moreover, leaving out the smaller estuaries, there are the beautifully wooded creeks of Beaulieu and the Hamble, the latter affording most charming and varied prospects for several miles from its mouth.

The rivers, or rather streams, of the county are of no particular moment, save from the angler's point of view, but the scenery is naturally of the best through the valleys that they have worn. This is specially the case with the two streams of the Anton, or Test, and the Itchen, both of which rise in the chalk downs of the N.W., and empty themselves into the Southampton Water, the one passing through Romsey, and the other traversing the capital city of Winchester.

HAMPSHIRE

It remains to offer some general remarks on the woodlands of the county, which form its most remarkable characteristic. In round numbers, Hampshire contains some 37,000 acres of actual wood ; but in addition to this there are about 115,000 acres of true forest land. The term "forest" is still so frequently misunderstood and misapplied, that it will be as well to state that the word properly means a wilderness or uncultivated tract of country, and is probably identical with the Welsh *gores* or *gorest*, waste or open ground ; whence comes the old English word "gorse" (or furze), which was essentially the growth of waste land. The word "forest" in itself has no connection whatever with timber, big or small, but inasmuch as uncultivated tracts were frequently covered with either large trees or undergrowth, the term has come to be usually associated with the idea of a large wood. Some of England's best-known "forests" have never at any time had anything but the sparsest amount of timber growing on them. This is particularly the case with the Forest of the High Peak and the Forest of Exmoor. This must be borne in mind when picturing the past condition or the present state of the New Forest, and the minor forests of Woolmer, Alice Holt, Bere, and Waltham Chace.

The NEW FOREST, in broad general terms, may be described as the south-western corner of the county, bounded by the Southampton Water and the Solent on the E. and S., and by the Dorsetshire and Wiltshire borders on the W. and N. Its extreme length is 21 miles and its greatest

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

width 12 miles ; it covers 92,365 acres, which include 27,628 acres of private property. Put in other terms, this means that the Crown or public property of the New Forest consists of about 100 square miles, whilst the private property is upwards of 40 square miles. Within this area are great stretching heaths and many an untimbered glade. In Hampshire, as elsewhere, the Saxon kings reserved great tracts of country, well supplied with thicket, for the purposes of sport and hunting, whilst at the same time they recognised the importance of preserving the large woods for the pannage of the swine. Although the forest laws of Canute are now known to be forgeries, there is no doubt that there were certain vague laws in force relative to woodlands and hunting both under the Saxons and the Danes. These laws were crystallised and terribly intensified by our Norman conquerors. Under the Conqueror the New Forest, the most important of all the royal forests, had its special bounds assigned, which probably then included 60,000 acres. Here, as in other parts, he usurped the monopoly of hunting within all the royal preserves, under hideous penalties. In the making of the New Forest he greatly enlarged the earlier bounds of the royal hunting grounds of the previous kings ; but the stories set on foot by early chroniclers, who naturally detested the severity of the new forest laws, as to the Conqueror's cruelty in destroying scores of churches, burning out the villagers and rendering wild thousands of acres of fertile land in this district, are pure fiction, as can be at once shown by *Domesday* and by the geological

HAMPSHIRE

nature of the surface. This tale of the Conqueror's destructive cruelty in Hampshire still finds its way into many a child's history book, and even in graver treatises that ought to know better, but it is nowadays at once rejected by every scholar. Nowhere throughout England was there greater relief by the Forest Charter of 1217 than in the district of the New Forest. Up to that date the penalty for killing a stag cost a bondman his life, a customary tenant his liberty, a freeman his freedom. Even the chasing of a stag so as to make it pant brought outlawry to a bondman, and a year's imprisonment to a freeman. The Forest Charter provided that neither life nor limb should suffer for killing the royal deer, but only a fine should be exacted, with imprisonment for a year and a day in default. It would take a volume to attempt the history of the New Forest (the best outline is that by Hon. G. Lascelles in the *Victoria Hist. of Hants*, ii., 409-471); suffice it here to say that it is the story of continued aggression both by private owners and by squatters, of much jobbery by Forest officials, of Crown mortgages, and of destruction of timber and deer, and, finally, of various Parliamentary inquiries of 1831, of 1850, of 1875, and of later dates. The Forest is now governed by the "Act of 1877," various efforts to amend it having been defeated. Mention will be made in a subsequent section, under "Flora and Fauna," of the more remarkable trees and plants, as well as of the deer and lower forms of life.

As to the scenery of the New Forest, it is surpassingly fine and varied in its woodland parts,

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

and quite unlike anything of the kind to be found elsewhere in England. When Lyndhurst, the centre of the Forest, is gained, by almost any of its main approaches, a certain sense of disappointment may come over the visitor from the straightness of the roads, particularly where they are bordered by the great woods of Scotch fir, first planted here in 1776 ; but even in these parts it requires but a short wandering to one side or the other, down some by-road or woodland path, or even through the trees or up a grassy glade, to lose at once all sense of formality, and to find a true bit of virgin forest. Oaks of every size, the older ones in the damper parts burdened on every limb with polypody ferns, great beech trees, silver-clad birches, the less attractive ashes, vast hollies, gloomy yews, every kind of thorn and rose, wild cherries, alders, hazels, and an absolutely unrivalled wealth of bracken, together with the thread-like dodder weaving itself over the gorse bushes, and great trails of honeysuckle striving vainly to drag down the upstanding trees—all this extending over many a square mile, broken by frequent glades of emerald grass, with tall spires of purple and yellow loosestrife, and flowering reeds around the shallow pools where the cattle love to bathe ; or broken still more by wide stretches of moor aglow with bell-flowered heath, and the tender-toned heather mingling with the low-grown gorse of the later summer, and moist patches of the loveliest varieties of bright green mosses, freckled over with the light yellow of the marsh St. John's wort, or the faint-

HAMPSHIRE

toned pink of the bog pimpernel, and infringed with the cruel leaves of the sundews—all this and far more, before whose natural beauties the most gifted poet or the keenest artist sinks abashed, are to be at once found in endless variety and in boundless profusion within the region of the New Forest. To be able to roam without interference over a hundred square miles of such a district as this is as pure a pleasure as can be found within the British Isles.

Among the most beautiful woods are Boldrewood to the W. of Lyndhurst; Knightwood, famed for its giant oak; Mark Ash, where the beeches are seen in their greatest profusion, or the Sloden Enclosure, where the yew trees most abound. But perhaps the grandest display of trees, though not the finest, where the oak runs riot in every conceivable variety of gnarled and twisted form, is Whitley Wood, between Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst. Nor should the district between Minstead and Cadnam be neglected, particularly around the Rufus Stone.

The New Forest is by no means the dead level that it is sometimes supposed to be. Though there are no great heights, one of its special charms is the rise and fall of the ground that gives such particular variety and grace to a landscape of trees, and suits so marvellously the rugged graces of an occasional group of lofty red-boughed firs, or the straight-limbed bole of some aspiring beech. Near Lyndhurst the ground frequently rises to heights of 200 to 300 ft., but the hilly part is more especially to be found in the direction of Bramshaw,

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

on the north-eastern Forest fringe, where Piper's Wait rises 421 ft. above the level of the sea.

Of the streams that flow through the Forest, the largest is the Lymington River (sometimes called the Boldre), which has a course of 14 miles, passing through Brockenhurst and the great parish of Boldre before it reaches the Lymington estuary. William Gilpin, the famed writer on forest scenery, who lived at Boldre as vicar for the last thirty years of the eighteenth century, considered that the S.E. side of the Forest was far the most beautiful and picturesque. It has much altered since his days through frequent enclosure and extended cultivation, and it is customary for modern writers to quarrel with his conclusions. But we are by no means sure that Gilpin's contention is not true at the present day, for the Lymington valley right up to Brockenhurst is singularly attractive. The reach of river from Roydon House at the edge of Brockenhurst Park, past Heywood's Mill, with Boldre Church on the high ground above, down to Vicar's Hill (a distance of about 2½ miles), is as beautiful a stretch of quiet but varied inland scenery of a woodland type as any jaded townsman could desire to see. The rest and peace of this part of the Forest is in considerable contrast to the frequency of picnic parties, the inroads of the golf devotee, or the dust of the carriages, cycles and evil-smelling motors that are beginning to abound, alas! in all the more frequented parts that have Lyndhurst as their centre. Happy are those desirous of quiet enjoyment who gain a shelter at Roydon House, for in this part of the Forest

HAMPSHIRE

accommodation is hard to find. Roydon House is an old manor-house, showing foundations and stone-work of 15th century date, rebuilt in 1693, and again rebuilt on a comfortable scale in much later days. Its gables are garlanded with Virginia creeper, ivy and other climbing plants ; it stands surrounded with an old-fashioned garden run somewhat wild, and abounding in such a wealth of untrimmed shrubs that it is a very paradise for birds, who here find an unmolested home. The golden-crested wren swings its light craft under a cypress bough ; the flycatcher, nut-hatch and tits of varied kind are busy in the branches ; the goldfinch, in great flights, seeks food among the abundant thistles of an outworn orchard ; the kingfisher flashes its emerald-blue down the little river ; the noisy yaffle of the green woodpecker, mocking at the subdued love-notes of the wood-pigeon, make a continuous contrast of sounds ; whilst as evening falls the hoot of the owl, or the occasional thrumming of the night-jar on the higher ground, afford weird music. In front of the house is a good stretch of open green intersected by the crossroad that comes down the steep hill at right angles to the highroad from Brockenhurst to Lymington. To the left, 100 yards from the manor-house, this road crosses a ford over the river, flanked by a picturesque foot-bridge ; on the further side this road climbs the hill through woods and hedgerows to Dilton, whence, across the heath by Queen's Lodge, Beaulieu may be gained. In this one lane, in the right season, ten varieties of orchid may be found within a short distance. Back to the right,

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

the hilly road passes up through a glow of heath and heather and golden withy, backed by mysterious pine-woods up to the highroad on the uplands ; whilst turning sharp to the right, half way up the hill, a wholly delightful woodland walk, 1 mile in length, leads, through a perpetual variety of trees and bracken tall enough to close over the head, to the ancient church of Brockenhurst. In front of the house, over the green and the crossroad, stretch two or three meadows in the centre of the valley, which yield a pleasant relief of openness. In parts they are swampy and carpeted with a wealth of large forget-me-nots of the brightest blue, tempered by the faint red tones of the ragged robin, and bordered with great spikes of the higher flowering plants, amid which the singularly clear yellow of the loosestrife shines pre-eminent. In rainy weather the amber-coloured waters of the Lymington, stained by the peat beds which it drains, speedily overflows its banks, and at all times by the side of these meadows deep enough holes can be found for a plunge and a swim of limited extent. Down the valley winds the road to Boldre and to Lymington, through woods, across small heaths, and past bridges, mills, and every variety of occasional cottage or larger house on the hillsides, in a continuous stretch of constantly changing landscape.

The New Forest has naturally attracted many a capable writer. Foremost comes old Gilpin's *Forest Scenery*, a veritable classic. Next it may be well to mention Captain Marryat's *Children of the New Forest*, that tale which was the special delight

HAMPSHIRE

in childhood of those who are now grandparents, for its fresh and true descriptions of the Forest as it was in the days of the great Civil War have an unending charm. Mr. Blackmore lays all the chief scenes of *Cradock Nowell* in the New Forest, and several of his descriptive passages are singularly fine, though sometimes almost smothered under an avalanche of words ; Mr. Baring-Gould, too, has several happy passages in one of his novels ; whilst some delight in Sir Conan Doyle's *The White Company*, though it must be remembered that this clever romance is marred by a much-mistaken attempt to depict the monastic life of Beaulieu and by bad blunders as to the early craft of the Forest bowmen. Mr. Wise's well-known work on *The New Forest, its History and its Scenery*, is the standard book of its kind, though this is now likely to be surpassed by the just-issued volume of a lighter touch by Mr. H. G. Hutchinson (*The New Forest*). The best chapters of Mr. Hudson's charming book on *Hampshire Days* (1903) refer to the natural history and other incidental features of the Forest life ; whilst for accurate detailed description of the ancient and changing area of the New Forest, with its laws and customs, reference should be made to Mr. Moen's exhaustive article in the *Archæological Journal* for March, 1903.

III. CLIMATE

There is no difficulty in giving a brief but accurate digest of the climate of Hampshire, inasmuch as the subject has been so ably and fully treated by

CLIMATE

Dr. J. M. Bruce in that unfinished work on the *Climates and Baths of Great Britain*, of which the first volume was published in 1895. Dr. Bruce divides the large area of the county into (1) the middle district, on the chalk ; (2) the south-western and southern district, consisting of the New Forest and the broken coast from Southampton to Havant, on upper middle and lower eocene formation ; (3) the north-east corner, on the Bagshot sands and London clay ; and (4) the small area on the eastern border, extending from Farnham to Petersfield, and belonging to the older formations of the upper and lower greensands.

Within the first of these districts there are two stations of the Meteorological Society, namely, at Swarraton and Harestock. In the former case the yearly means for ten years, 1881-90, show a mean yearly temperature of 47.5, and a yearly rainfall of 29.24 in. ; the latter has a temperature of 47.9, and a rainfall of 29.74 in. This district is healthy, but of no special value as a health resort.

The second district supplies at Southampton, for a like decennial period, a mean temperature of 48.7, and a rainfall of 29.22 in. ; at Portsmouth, a temperature of 50, and a rainfall of 26.03 in. ; at Southborne, temperature, 49.3, rainfall, 26.33 in. On the whole the mean temperature of these three coast stations is exactly the same as that of Ramsgate. As to the rainfall, it should be remembered that the soil is extremely absorbent, the surface drying rapidly after a heavy shower. Judged by the mean amount of cloud at 9 A.M., Southborne and Portsmouth are two of the brightest

HAMPSHIRE

places in the whole of England, being equal in this respect to Ventnor, and only surpassed by Weymouth and Worthing. Southampton, too, is scarcely less bright, rivalling Margate and Ramsgate. Dr. Bruce considers the therapeutic uses of the New Forest in nervous cases and in periods of convalescence to be unrivalled.

The third district yields at Strathfield Turgiss a mean yearly temperature of 48·6, and a rainfall of 24·61 in. The amount of cloud is the same as on the chalk downs, but the rainfall less.

Of the fourth district Dr. Bruce had no climatology records, but considered it possessed of "a mild, bracing, inland climate, and a perfect soil".

Of Bournemouth, Southborne, Milford-on-Sea and Southsea, the favourable conditions as health resorts are too well known for it to be necessary to present any statistics.

A few words may be added as to later and fuller statistics than those supplied by Dr. Bruce; they are taken from returns of the Royal Meteorological Society and other authoritative sources.

The mean temperature of Portsmouth at 9 A.M., from 1881 to 1900, was 50·7, being in January, 39·1, and in July, 63·6. The mean maximum temperature of Portsmouth, for a like period, was 57·1, being one of the highest in all England. The mean temperature of the same station in January for twenty years was 39·3, being higher than all other southern stations save Ventnor and Weymouth.

The average rainfall throughout England and Wales for 1902 was 28·01 in. The Hampshire

FLORA AND FAUNA

rainfall varies considerably in different parts; on the whole it is much below the average. The following are the returns for 1902 from some of the stations:—

Milford-on-Sea	-	-	-	-	21·65
Heckfield	-	-	-	-	22·24
Strathfield Saye	-	-	-	-	23·75
Wilmington	-	-	-	-	24·71
Kingsclere	-	-	-	-	25·63
Southampton	-	-	-	-	27·41
Bishops Waltham	-	-	-	-	28·73

IV. FLORA AND FAUNA

The flora of Hampshire is exceedingly varied and numerous, and is probably in excess of any other English county. Out of 1,958 species inhabiting Britain, 1,148 species are to be found in Hampshire. This abundance arises from the considerable extent of sea-board, and from the great variety of the surface, which changes from wide stretches of the open chalk downs of the north to the wooded glades or moist heathlands of Bere Forest and the New Forest in the south.

Mr. Frederick Townsend (in the *Nat. Co. Hist.*) divides the county, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, into ten botanical districts. Seven of these, namely (1) the Trent and Stour; (2) the Avon; (3) the West Solent or New Forest; (4) the Test; (5) the Itchen; (6) the East Solent, and (7) the Arun, have their watercourses running into the English Channel; but in three cases, (8) the Wey or Alton district on the E.; (9) the Loddon or Odiham district on the N.E., and (10)

HAMPSHIRE

the Kennet or Kingsclere district on the extreme N., the streams are all tributaries of the Thames. Each of these districts has its special characteristics, and its special rarities found only in that locality. Thus it is only in the poor sandy soil of No. 1 that rape-seed (*Brassica rapa*) and the hairy rupture-wort (*Hernaria hirsuta*) are to be found ; the catchment basin of the Avon, No. 2, is the only part where the strong-growing purple flowers of the orpine or live-long (*Sedum telephinum*) need be looked for, or the dwarf-stunted plant of the tufted centaury (*Erythraea littoralis*) ; in the large district of the Test, No. 4, and there only, can the small bur-parsley (*Caucalis daucoides*) or the hairy pepper-wort (*Lepidium smithii*) be found ; among the rarities confined to the district drained by the Itchen, No. 5, may be named the narrow-leaved pepperwort (*Lepidium ruderale*), the blue-marsh vetchling (*Lathyrus palustris*), the great bur-parsley (*Caucalis latifolia*), the downy wound-wort (*Stachys germanica*), or the very rare yellow gagea (*Gagea lutea*) ; the rare shrubby sea-blite (*Suaeda fruticosa*) and the marsh orchis (*Orchis latifolia*) are peculiar to the E. Solent, No. 6 ; the Arun or Petersfield district, No. 7, alone produces the Alpine enchanter's nightshade (*Circaeа alpina*) or the French catchfly (*Silene gallica*) ; the Alton district, No. 8, keeps to itself the lanceolate willow-herb (*Epilobium lanceolatum*) ; the Lodden, No. 9, is the only district where the six-stamened and eight-stamened water-worts (*Elatine hexandra* and *Elatine hydropiper*) are to be found ; whilst in the Kennet or Kingsclere district, No. 10, the large

FLORA AND FAUNA

purplish-blue flowers of the autumnal gentian (*Gentiana amarella*) can occasionally be discovered.

District No. 3, comprising the West Solent or the New Forest, has been left to the last because it embraces such an unusual number of rarities, several of which, indeed, are found nowhere else in England. That very rare plant, the marsh isnardia (*Isnardia palustris*), which has recently disappeared through drainage from Petersfield heath, appeared in the New Forest about the close of the last century, and is now known nowhere else in England. The purple-blossomed gladiolus (*Gladiolus illyricus*), the parent of all the bright-hued garden flowers of that name, flourishes only in this district, and is, alas! gradually becoming a greater rarity. The rare summer lady's tresses (*Spiranthes aestivalis*) has only one other home besides the New Forest, namely, at Wyre Forest, Worcestershire. The three English sundews all occur in the Forest, and no fewer than fourteen distinct varieties of uncommon brambles are found in this district. There are two noteworthy absences, namely, the cranberry and the sweet woodruff. Of the coarser common flowers of the New Forest the yellow ragwort grows to an astonishing height and in rare profusion ; many a mile of forest road is bordered with long strips of its tall golden edging with the happiest effect. Another flower, rare in many parts of the county but of frequent occurrence in the parts of the Forest watered by the Lymington, is the delicate-tinted pink musk mallow. A far rarer plant than this is the narrow-leaved lungwort (*Pulmonaria angustifolia*), which grows in fair abun-

HAMPSHIRE

dance round Beaulieu. It was recognised as a curative herb in mediæval days, and is known to the Forest children by the sacred name of "Joseph and Mary". On the crumbling cloister walls of Beaulieu may be noticed the small-flowered hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*), unknown elsewhere in England, and doubtless a survival of the monastic herb garden. Here too may be noted the rare *Dianthus plumarius*, the parent of our garden pinks.

The littoral plants of Hampshire are of special interest and include several species. The wild seakale grows in abundance near Calshot Castle and elsewhere on the Solent; and the samphire, which better loves a rocky coast, is met with in sparse quantities on Hayling Island and near Porchester. The far rarer golden samphire (*Inula crithmoides*) is fairly plentiful below the walls of Porchester Castle. The prolific pink (*Dianthus prolifer*) flourishes on the S. beach of Hayling; and, rarest of all, the fragrant small wild tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris*), of tenderest yellow, puts forth a patch of spring blossoms on a site which shall be nameless, not a hundred miles from Portsmouth. It is also to be found in Selborne parish.

Owing in the main to its well-defined geological formations, there is probably not a county in England where the flora is so strictly local as is the case in Hampshire. For instance, that singularly handsome hedgerow plant, the dark mullein (*Verbascum nigrum*), abounds in some districts, particularly in stretches of the Test valley, whilst in neighbouring parts it is quite unknown. The same, too, may be said of another large and hand-

FLORA AND FAUNA

some plant, with its white or purple drooping flowers, the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). Both on the Test and the Itchen lovely patches of the yellow water-loving wild musk, or monkey flower (*Mimulus lutescens*), are to be found on the less frequented reaches. We noticed it in four distinct places in August, 1903; and yet various botanical books insist on disregarding it as if it were a mere stray. Occasionally the botanist or flower lover, with some geological knowledge, is startled by finding a plant in a quite unexpected region. This is generally owing to removal of material through human agency. Thus in 1903 we were struck by a great colony of blue crane's-bills (*Geranium pratense*) near Droxford; but it was at the foot of a newly formed railway embankment of the line up the Meon valley, which was only opened in June of that year.

The flowers of Hampshire must not be left without mentioning that no fewer than twenty-nine species of orchids have been entered on the list of county plants, though it is feared that *Ophrys aranifera*, and perhaps one or two other kinds, have of late disappeared. The bee orchis is of fairly general distribution, and the bird's-nest orchis and the autumn lady's tresses are scarcely rarities. The frog orchis and the burnt orchis are found in the N., and the musk orchis near Petersfield.

Various general remarks have already been made on the abundance of the woodlands and the unusual wealth of forest trees; but the remarkable profusion of the yew, together with the quite exceptional number of noble, aged examples, demand some

HAMPSHIRE

special attention; indeed, the yew is sometimes known as "the Hampshire weed," and well deserves a yet unwritten monograph. There can be no doubt whatever that the yew is indigenous to the county; many stunted examples are to be found scattered over the rolling chalk downs of the N. In addition to its occurrence in great settlements in the New Forest and on other forest lands of the county, it is to be met with in many a hedgerow remote from habitation, where it occasionally grows to great size; the girth of some of these hedgerow yews that we have taken, as between Stoke Charity and Hunton, has exceeded ten or twelve feet. Nowhere else in England is there such an avenue of splendid yews as can be seen at Chilton Candover (*q.v.*). As for churchyard yews, Hampshire stands far ahead of any other county. The description given of the Selborne yew by Gilbert White has immortalised that splendid tree, but the recent description of it as the "best grown, healthiest and most vigorous-looking yew of its size in Britain, 27 ft. in biggest part," is somewhat of an exaggeration. The finest yew in Great Britain is undoubtedly that in the churchyard of Darley, Derbyshire, which is 33 ft. in girth and thoroughly vigorous. The Selborne yew was 23 ft. in girth in Gilbert White's days; our own measurement at the biggest part, 4 ft. from the ground, failed to make it more than 25 ft. 9 in. The largest yew tree for girth in the county with any degree of vigour about it hitherto unmentioned by writers on Hampshire is the battered old tree in the exposed churchyard of

FLORA AND FAUNA

Woodcot; it has a circumference of 27 ft. 6 in., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground. Faringdon yew is said to be over 30 ft. in girth, but then it is in a ruinous, broken-up condition. Corhampton churchyard yew, with a girth of 22 ft. 6 in., is perhaps the finest grown in the county, and Brockenhurst is a good second. Hurtsbourne Priors has a fine extent of propped-up ancient branches, and Priors Dean has a girth of 24 ft., 3 ft. from the ground. Other grand examples are to be found in the churchyards of Breamore, Crawley, Hambleton, South Hayling, Hound and Warblington, whilst at Bentley there is a good avenue of churchyard yews. In Twyford (*q.v.*) churchyard there is by far the largest and oldest trimmed yew tree in existence.

Hampshire ranks above most counties for the number and variety of its mosses, lichens, and fresh and salt-water algae, and still more in the larger forms of fungi. A list of more than 600 fungi has been given in the *Proceedings of the Hants Field Club*. Under the fir trees the pretty crimson-capped *Aminita muscaria* is unusually abundant, whilst the lovely *Peziza coccinea*, with a cup-shaped white exterior and scarlet lining, locally known as "red caps," is often met with on decaying wood in the bottom of hedgerows. The English truffle (*Tuber aestivum*), not so delicate in flavour or so valuable as the French variety, is in fair abundance in parts of the county, more particularly in the N. Its strong aroma is readily detected by dogs trained for the purpose. The Hampshire dog used is "a small, rough, curly-haired poodle".

HAMPSHIRE

Insects.—Almost every form of insect and spider life is abundant in Hampshire. Entomologists will find admirable summaries of each class, all written by specialists, in the *Vict. Hist. of Hants* (i., 109-184), and it must here suffice to quote a single appreciative paragraph from Mr. Trevor-Battye's introduction to the natural history.

“The insect life of this county is as representative as that of the plants. The gall-flies and the beetles alone contribute a vast number of species. The New Forest itself is too well and too generally known as a royal field for the lepidopterist to need more than a passing reference on that score here. The white admiral butterfly is abundant, and the sight of a bramble bush in full flower, and literally covered with these magnificent insects, is one worth going a hundred miles to see. The silver-washed fritillary is also found in myriads, and dazzlingly beautiful they are sailing up a glade or feasting on the flowers of a thistle. There are also certain spots where the purple emperor may always be met with.”

Birds.—Considering that few English counties are more favourably situated for a great variety of bird-life than Hampshire, it is rather remarkable that they have never as yet found a special chronicler. They have, however, been well treated, so far as more or less dry lists are concerned, by Mr. Meade-Waldo in the *Vict. Co. Hist.*, and Mr. Kelsall in the *Proceedings of the Hants Field Club*. Out of the 384 species of the British air-fauna, at least 290 have been detected in the county; but the list, owing to comparatively recent disappear-

FLORA AND FAUNA

ances, has been narrowed down by Mr. Meade-Waldo (1901) to 280, and this includes a few found only in the Isle of Wight. The black-game, comparatively abundant in the New Forest and elsewhere up to 1883, just manage to maintain a meagre existence in Woolmer Forest. Of the smaller birds, the bearded reedling which appears on the lists is probably extinct. Ravens now only breed in very small numbers on the Isle of Wight, but are occasionally seen on the mainland.

The Hampshire bird list includes, as is the case with all county lists, a fair number of those whose occasional presence can only be called accidental ; such are the aquatic warbler (1896), the pine grosbeak, the roller (1874), the bee-eater (1888), the rose-coloured pastor (1862), or the needle-tailed swift (1879). Among the irregular winter visitors may be named the waxwing and the mealy redpole ; whilst the regular, though rare, winter and spring visitors are the great grey shrike, the siskin, the hoopoe, the hen harrier, the Montagu harrier, and the common bittern. The little bittern is a scarce and irregular summer visitor.

With regard to the smaller birds, the great majority of them seem to be undoubtedly on the increase. This is certainly true, as almost everywhere, of the starling (no one knows why), and also of the delightful little gold-crest, owing to the greater growth of firwood. It is pleasant to learn, for the respective advantage of eye and ear, that both kingfishers and nightingales have grown in numbers and extended their localities during recent years. The like, too, may be said of the nut-hatch,

HAMPSHIRE

hawfinch and bullfinch. The only resident small bird whose decrease has been marked is the Dartford warbler. Of water birds, the great crested grebe has increased after a striking manner.

Of the always attractive birds of prey, it may be remarked that the common buzzard is almost vanishing as a resident ; that the white-tailed eagle may be considered almost an annual winter visitor ; that the honey buzzard is a very rare summer visitor to the woodlands ; that the kite is nearly, if not quite, extinct as a breeding species ; that the peregrine falcon breeds in the Isle of Wight, and can scarcely be termed a rare bird as it is frequently seen in the New Forest ; and that the hobby is a regular but somewhat scarce summer visitor. The sparrow-hawk, merlin and kestrel well maintain their numbers.

The prospects of bird-life in Hampshire are on the whole looking up, for here, as elsewhere, the number of ornithologists who prefer the use of the field-glass to the gun is rapidly gaining ground. The County Council are doing most useful work in connection with the Bird Preservation Acts, whilst the rule of the New Forest, under the Hon. G. Lascelles, is ideal with regard to the care and protection of the air-fauna. Owing, however, to by far the larger part of the Forest being free to everyone to wander where he pleases, many a shy bird has quite deserted the Crown lands. Tourists who get naturally annoyed with the frequent reminders as to "trespassers" in some parts of the private stretches of the New Forest, particularly below Brockenhurst, would do well to

FLORA AND FAUNA

remember, for the recovery of their equanimity, that the private or preserved parts are of the most genuine service in the due maintenance of both flora and fauna of every kind throughout the entire district.

Mammals.—The mammals of the county, including occasional dolphins, whales and seals of the coast, mount up to just fifty. Of that number no fewer than eleven are different varieties of the bat tribe. Of the hedgehog, mole, shrew, fox, stoat, weasel, mouse, rat, vole, hare and rabbit there is nothing to be said that is not common to the majority of English counties. As to the pine marten, it is doubtful if its occurrence at any time in Hampshire was otherwise than accidental ; the polecat has been long ago extinct. The badger has, of late, greatly increased in the New Forest. Mr. Lascelles says “some of the ‘buries’ or colonies are of great age and enormous extent, and must have been inhabited by scores of generations of badgers”. Otters frequent all the streams of the Forest, and breed there in fair numbers, to the extent of three or four litters annually.

The squirrel, as might be expected in so well-wooded a county, is singularly abundant, particularly in the New Forest. In the Forest the squirrel is largely hunted by men and boys, who bring it down by “squoyling,” or blows from a cunningly thrown “squoyle,” or short wooden club. At Christmastide the captured squirrel is frequently made into pies, which are said to be more delicate in eating than the choicest rabbits. A correspondence was recently started in a London

HAMPSHIRE

"daily" on the alleged gross cruelty of this squirrel hunting. A noted "squoyler," to whom we showed some of these letters, remarked with much shrewdness : " Well, at all events we're a peg higher than the gentlefolk, for they don't eat the hunted foxes, they merely worry them ! "

The red-deer, the fallow-deer and the roe-deer are all still present in the New Forest, though in very much reduced numbers. Mr. Lascelles estimates the number of the red-deer as twenty, the fallow-deer, two hundred, and the roe-deer about a dozen. The red-deer was indigenous, and a fresh strain was introduced in the days of Charles II. They continued to find sport for the royal pack until the middle of the 19th century. The Deer Removal Act of 1851 enormously reduced the wild fallow-deer of the Forest. In 1848 their average number for several previous years was returned as 3,777. It was undoubtedly overstocked, and the removal was decided upon from economical grounds. During the two years that active war was waged against them the vast majority perished, but a remnant remained, and it has since been considered sufficient by aid of a pack of hounds to keep down their numbers from such an increase as would be destructive to the woods. The appearance of the roe-deer is a modern event, and is due to wandering from Milton Abbey park in the adjoining county of Dorset. A fine roe-buck was shot in the Forest in 1870 ; since 1890 they have bred here in small numbers.

The New Forest ponies are a peculiar local breed, though of late much crossed. It is generally

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

considered that they are descendants of the small wild horse that was either indigenous to Britain or brought to these shores by the Romans. The singularly hardy nature of these small horses, and their suitability for military work, has in the last year or two enhanced their value, and led to the formation of the New Forest Pony Association.

V. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The population of Hampshire steadily rose throughout the 19th century. The total for the whole county, including the Isle of Wight, was 219,290 in 1801, and 797,634 in 1901. The increase in the county, exclusive of the Island, during the last census decade was at the rate of 15 per cent.; from 613,383 in 1891 to 717,164 in 1901. This is a 3 per cent. higher ratio of increase than that of the whole of England during the like period. The increase has been almost exclusively in the large towns. Southampton has gone up at the very high ratio of 27 per cent., from 82,126 in 1891, to 104,824 in 1901; Bournemouth, 24 per cent., from 37,785 to 47,003; Aldershot, 21 per cent., from 25,595 to 30,974; and Portsmouth, 18 per cent., from 159,278 to 188,133. Winchester, however, during the like period, has remained almost stationary, whilst the small borough of Lymington diminished by nearly 500.

The steady diminution of population in the purely agricultural districts and parishes, so general throughout England, is unhappily perceptible in

HAMPSHIRE

all parts of rural Hampshire. The following are the sub-registration districts where there was diminution :—

		1891	1901
Bramley	-	4,853	4,562
Broughton	-	3,098	2,916
Dummer	-	4,106	3,645
Fawley	-	3,996	3,891
Fordingbridge	-	6,241	6,137
Highclere	-	8,603	8,468
Hurstbourne Tarrant	-	1,740	1,562
Kingsclere	-	5,265	5,037
Longparish	-	4,302	3,943
Micheldever	-	4,857	4,607
Michelmerch	-	4,174	3,866
Stockbridge	-	3,503	3,214

In several other of these rural sub-districts the total is just saved from diminution by the inclusion of one or two parishes in which the advent of a railway or some exceptional circumstance outside of agricultural pursuits have made some small addition to the population. There are hardly any purely agricultural parishes that escape from a decrease during the ten years. The following twenty parishes (civil) have been taken at haphazard from different parts of the county :—

		1891	1901
Avington	-	269	232
Chawton	-	455	383
Church Oakley	-	313	251
Exbury	-	329	293
Fair Oak	-	683	604
Froyle	-	729	632
Hannington	-	279	188
Headbourne Worthy	-	247	205
Leckford	-	276	239
Lockeley	-	608	531
Preston Candover	-	435	366

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

		1891	1901
Silchester	-	456	390
Sopley	-	833	797
Tichborne	-	301	276
Tunworth	-	98	76
Wherwell	-	583	486
Weyhill	-	430	357
Nether Wallup	-	770	717
Wonston	-	730	661
Woodgreen	-	268	216

The details supplied as to the census of 1901 in the full reports of the registrar-general yield several interesting and instructive results. The exact increase of population in the registration county of Hampshire between 1891 and 1901 was 102,153, and the excess of births over deaths 72,057. It therefore follows that the county made a net gain by migration of 30,096 persons.

In connection with the question of the distribution of population and the evils of overcrowding, it is satisfactory to note a better state of things in the county, though there is still abundant room for further improvement. The total number of separate tenements rose from 142,624 in 1891 to 170,436 in 1901, an increase of over 19 per cent. The tenements with less than five rooms declined during this period from 31 per cent. of the total to 26 per cent. The number of one-roomed tenements, each containing more than two persons, decreased from 468 to 411, and there was a corresponding decrease in the number of tenements of more than one room in which more than two people per room were enumerated.

Persons on board vessels in Hampshire ports, harbours and docks, as well as those on barges,

HAMPSHIRE

on canals or navigable rivers, on the night of 1st April, 1901, amounted to 1,966, of whom 56 were females.

It is also interesting to note that at the last enumeration there were in Hampshire 927 persons—500 males and 427 females—who were passing the night in barns, sheds or caravans. Such a total at that season of the year was largely owing to the number of gypsies that are always to be found in the New Forest.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS : ROADS, RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS.

Roads.—The county was thickly traversed with roads during the time of the Romano-British occupation. In the S. was the road passing through Havant, Fareham and Southampton, from Chichester to Winchester. From Winchester main roads radiated in at least five different directions, and a like number from Silchester on the northern confines of the county. The old coaching and turnpike roads of Hampshire were always of considerable importance, so as to secure fairly easy access from London through Basingstoke and Andover to Salisbury; through Basingstoke to Winchester and Southampton; through Alton and Fareham to Gosport; and through Petersfield to Portsmouth. Basingstoke was and is an important road centre, for there five main roads from the S. and W. of England converge, whilst three main roads diverge from thence northward into Berk-

COMMUNICATIONS

shire, passing respectively through Kingsclere, Sherborne St. John, and Heckfield. The roads of Hampshire are for the most part well kept, and notwithstanding severe gradients in the W., N.W. and E., are generally well adapted for the cyclist ; but the cyclist must beware of the less-frequented roads of the chalk hills, particularly when they are loose in dry weather, for the splintered flints are not infrequently of knife-like sharpness. There are good runs from Basingstoke to Reading, from Basingstoke to Andover, from Winchester to Bournemouth through Lyndhurst, and from Winchester to Alton and Fareham along the Itchen valley.

Canals.—There is but one canal, the Basingstoke, which extends for 37 miles from that town to the river Wey in Surrey, near its junction with the Thames. It was begun in 1778 and finished in 1794, at the then great cost of £100,000. At Greywell, near Odiham, it passes through a narrow tunnel just wide enough to admit a barge, which was at the time of its construction considered a triumph of engineering skill. This canal has now for many years been almost abandoned through railway competition. In 1789 a canal was constructed from Andover to join the head of the Southampton Water at Redbridge, but it proved an unprofitable speculation, and was filled up and converted into a railway. The Itchen is navigable for 13 miles, from Southampton to Winchester.

Railways.—The railways of the county chiefly belong to the London and South-Western Railway. The main line from London enters the county at

HAMPSHIRE

		1902	Acres	1892	Acres
Wheat (bushels)	-	1,576,877	51,784	2,305,522	77,236
Barley	..	1,183,869	36,471	1,713,859	48,386
Oats	..	3,580,959	80,414	3,140,425	70,188
Beans	..	23,971	1,048	91,850	3,635
Peas	..	115,639	4,601	182,170	6,904
Potatoes (tons)	-	18,321	5,996	34,320	5,265
Turnips and Swedes (tons)	-	765,087	53,938	1,060,655	69,143
Mangolds (tons)	-	313,832	14,158	258,810	12,657
Hops (cwts.)	-	10,414	2,003	13,793	2,749
Hay, all kinds (cwts.)		5,252,018	180,066	4,282,461	177,687

The chalk lands and downs of the upper part of the county support large flocks of sheep ; but they are so exceptional in the New Forest division, that a current local tale speaks of the alarm of young children at the casual sight of so strange an animal ! The cattle are a mixed breed. Whilst there is a considerable element of red Devons, the large number of cows that come over from the Channel Islands and from Normandy make a very manifest impression on the strain of cattle in the S. of the county. Mention is made elsewhere of the Forest ponies. Every kind of domestic live stock seems to be steadily diminishing throughout Hampshire, as exemplified by the following table :—

		1902	1892
Horses	-	27,366	30,082
Cattle	-	80,012	85,956
Sheep	-	346,300	464,904
Pigs	-	59,988	68,404

The industries of the county, apart from agriculture, are of quite minor importance. There is practically no mining nor any kind of manufacture of textile fabrics. There are, however, more than

INDUSTRIES

10,000 men employed in engineering and machine-making, an increase of 3,000 on those in the like occupations in 1891; whilst those engaged in ship-building have risen from 4,781 to 5,629.

Portsmouth, with its ring of forts, is an important military as well as naval centre; and the larger part of the great permanent camp of Aldershot is in this county. Those classified under "defence of the country" now number 29,795, as against 22,859 in 1891. Under the heading of "female commercial or business clerks," there is the startling increase of 226 per cent., namely, from 317 to 1,036. This is doubtless in the main due to the development of type-writing.

Among the curiosities of the occupation returns of 1891, it may be noted that the county possesses two men, but no women, who are artificial flower-makers; and that there are 411 barmen, and 800 barwomen, 36 of whom are married. The chimney-sweepers number 220, and the cats'-meat dealers 13.

The chief lost industry of Hampshire is that of salt manufacture. The low swampy lands on the Solent coast, especially from Hurst to Lymington, were famed for their salt-works from immemorial antiquity. Six salt-pans are mentioned under Hordle in the *Domesday Survey*. These salt-works were in full operation and prosperity until the close of the 18th century, when the improvements made in the inland salt-works of Cheshire found a readier market. The advantage, however, of easy water-carriage along the coast enabled the Hampshire salt-works to retain a large custom,

HAMPSHIRE

until the improvement of inland traffic, and finally railways, compelled them to yield to the cheaper product of the N. The last of the Lymington salt-works disappeared in 1865, and "the commerce which eighty years ago paid £50,000 a year into the exchequer, lined the shore with a busy population, and covered the channel with merchantmen, has now totally ceased and left the marshy coast silent, except to the whistle of the plover, or the whirr of the wild-duck on his way to the oozes of the Solent".

Another extinct industry of the S. of the county is that of iron-working. In Hampshire, as in Sussex, large quantities of iron used to be forged by charcoal from the nodules of iron ore found dispersed in the crumbling low cliffs and shallow waters about Lymington and Christchurch, but smelting with pit coal brought about the death of this industry in the first half of the 18th century. The large pond or lake of Sowley, of 100 acres, near Beaulieu, was artificially formed to work the great hammer of the Sowley iron-works close to the coast.

VIII. HISTORY

As Winchester was for an important period "the proper constitutional capital" of the kingdom of Wessex, and hence of Saxon England, and afterwards for no inconsiderable length of time the joint capital under Norman rule, the true history of the county of Hampshire is in many respects the history of England. These considerations,

HISTORY

coupled with the leading position of the bishopric, with its numerous Hampshire palaces and manors, makes the writing of a brief summary of its history a perplexing task. All that will be attempted in these few pages is the offering of a somewhat bald statement of consecutive facts in relation to the immediate history of the shire. Of the district in prehistoric times and under the Roman occupation, certain brief statements are put forth in the next section on "Antiquities".

The county of Southampton, as it is still known in legal parlance, occupies, as Mr. Grant Allen has remarked with his usual shrewdness, a middle position between the natural shires, such as Kent or Sussex, which were old English kingdoms, and those artificial shires that were mapped out arbitrarily by the Danish conquerors round their military centres, like Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

"In a certain sense, indeed, it may be said that Hampshire is the real original nucleus of the British empire—the primitive state which has gradually expanded till it spread out from Hants into Wessex, from Wessex into England, from England into the United Kingdom, and from the United Kingdom into that great world-wide organisation which includes India and South Africa on the one hand, with half North America on the other. For it was the princes of Winchester who grew into the kings of the W. Saxons, and these again who rose to be overlords of the whole Isle of Britain. As late as the days of William the Conqueror, Winchester still remained the royal city, the capital of all England. It is this continuity with

HAMPSHIRE

the whole story of the past in England that gives Hampshire such a special interest as the real germ of the entire existing British monarchy."

Nevertheless it is as well to recollect that the first founding of the kingdom of Wessex was no mere landing of a set of determined and resolute colonists at the dawn of the sixth century, but that it rather gradually shaped itself out of two principalities. On the exposed stretch of our southern seaboard, three distinct bodies of invaders, though all of Teutonic origin, achieved a landing and a settlement. The Jutes from Jutland first seized on the Isle of Wight, and having effected a lodgment there made it their basis for incursions into the Southampton Water and far up the creeks with which it abounded. A swarm or colony from the island settled down in the forest region on the coast that then stretched from Hayling Island to Christchurch. This Jutish settlement on the mainland also pushed far up the creek that led in the first instance to Titchfield and on into the valley beyond. They were termed the Meon-waras, a name that still survives in the three parishes of Meon Stoke and East and West Meon. The second kingdom was that of the Gewissas, a Saxon tribe, who arrived, in all probability, later than the Jutes, and pushed on to the wider and more fertile valleys of the Test and Itchen, fixing the centre of their rule at the old Roman city of Winchester. By degrees the Winchester chieftains made themselves masters of the Jutes both of the mainland and the island, and coalescing with them became known as the W. Saxons.

HISTORY

It is important to remember that Hampshire, with Winchester as its centre, is the true Wessex and the cradle of that kingdom, for of late a brilliant novelist has done his best, however unintentionally, backed up by several extravagant admirers, to force the idea on the generality of careless readers that Dorsetshire is the true if not the only Wessex, and has thereby produced a certain falsification of the very germ of England's nationality. Wessex, originally coterminous with the county of Southampton or Hampshire, so flourished amid the rich cornlands, that it sent forth colonies N. and W., thus spreading the area of W. Saxon rule over Berkshire, Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and later still becoming overlords of the Celts of the more distant Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. Later than all this, Wessex, as is so well known, absorbed Surrey, Sussex, Kent and Essex; and eventually its princes, during the struggle with the Danes, became the kings of all England. That the name Wessex should have died out as applied to a particular petty kingdom, whilst Sussex and Essex have survived, is a natural cause for surprise. The explanation of Professor Freeman is doubtless the right one, namely, that though Hampshire (not Dorsetshire) was doubtless at first called the land of the W. Saxons, the colonising of districts, which, though possessing their own aldermen, were all subject to the rule of Winchester, made it necessary to give some special name to the parent area, transferring the title of Wessex to the rapidly growing district of their elastic kingdom. Winchester was regarded as the

HAMPSHIRE

capital of the whole kingdom, and therefore the name of the parent area was taken from the town secondary in importance to Winchester, known to all the Saxons by tradition as the place of their first landing, the Hampton of the South. The term first occurs in the 8th century, when a moot of the W. Saxons deposed the unpopular King Sigeberht, transferring to another member of the royal family Wilts, Berks, Dorset and Somerset, and restricting the rule of the old king to the ancestral principality of "Hamptonshire".

The story of the conversion of Wessex, after the remnants of the original Celtic or Romano-British Church had been long driven away, confirms in striking way its twofold origin. It was not until 634 that the missionary Bishop Birinus set forth from Italy "to sow," as Bede has it, "the seeds of the holy faith in the innermost parts of pagan Britain". Landing on the coast of Wessex, probably at Porchester, Birinus intended to press forwards into Mercia, but finding heathendom rampant among the Gewissas, he tarried at the court of King Cynegils. In the following year the king, with his son and many of his chiefs, were baptised. The Jutish settlement of the Meonwaras, however, held at that time strictly aloof from the Gewissas, and were not touched by the assiduous Christian labours of Birinus and his colleagues or by their immediate followers. It was not until more than fifty years later, namely, in 687, that the Meonwaras came under Christian teaching, when they listened to the preaching of St. Wilfrid, then an exile from his own diocese. The

HISTORY

church of Warnford still bears a most interesting 12th century inscription saying that it had been originally founded by Wilfrid. Hampshire was not only the nucleus of national rule, but also to a very great extent the chief centre of the spread of the Christian faith throughout the S. and W. of England. Long before the Conquest, Hampshire possessed two great Benedictine minsters at Winchester, the Old and New Minsters, as well as three considerable convents of Benedictine nuns, all of royal foundation, at Winchester, Wherwell and Romsey. Christchurch Minster, with its secular canons, was also a most important pre-Norman Christian settlement.

From its comparative fertility, and more especially from the lowness of its coast-line and the accommodation offered by its natural harbours, the seaboard of Hampshire became the favourite landing-place for the Norsemen or Danes. The county was twice harried from end to end; Southampton and Winchester were more than once plundered; and at Basing, Ethelred and his brother sustained, in 870, a signal defeat. Soon after this Ethelred died, and Alfred began his long-continued conflict with the Northmen. After an eight years' struggle Alfred at last led his subjects to victory, and after the Peace of Wedmore, in 878, it was agreed to divide England between the English and the Danes, the former having Winchester for their capital, and the latter London. It was at Winchester, in 1002, on 13th November, that the great massacre of the Danes began, by order of Ethelred the Unready—an undoubted

HAMPSHIRE

historical fact, though much exaggerated as to its extent. This brought about the vengeance of Sweyn, and Hampshire was again terribly harried by the Danes in 1003 and 1006. In 1015, Cnut, Sweyn's son, made himself master of Wessex, and was accepted by a Witan at Southampton as king. Then came King Edmund, and a great but undecisive battle was fought at Andover. On Edmund's death a Witan at London also proclaimed Cnut king, and Winchester became the centre of his empire, which extended not only over all England, but also over Denmark and Norway. Hampshire enjoyed peace and Winchester flourished as an empire centre for some twenty years ; but in 1035 Cnut died and was buried in the Old Minister. Cnut had taken to wife Emma, the widow of Ethelred, and after the succession and death of their sons, Harold and Harthacnut, England with joy called to the throne the surviving son of Ethelred and Emma. This son, best known as Edward the Confessor, was crowned at Winchester on Easter Day, 1043. From this date onwards most of the leading events pertaining to the city of Winchester are briefly named in the subsequent short account of the capital of Hampshire.

In 1081, Richard, the second son of the Conqueror, was killed by a stag in the New Forest, and in the same Forest, in 1100, William Rufus met with his death. In the following year, Robert, Duke of Normandy, landed at Portsmouth with his army to dispossess his younger brother, Henry I., but by the intervention of the barons a civil war, which would have devastated the county, was averted.

HISTORY

Some fifty years later the county as well as Winchester suffered severely during the prolonged struggle between Stephen and Maud. Henry de Blois, Stephen's brother, was bishop of the diocese, and wavered in his support from one side to the other. In 1216, Odiham Castle, defended only by three officers and ten soldiers, held out against Louis, the Dauphin of France, with a considerable force for fifteen days. In 1285 the various laws known by the name of "The Statutes of Winchester" were enacted by a parliament held in that city on the summons of Edward I.

Southampton and much of the adjacent country was devastated and plundered in October, 1338, by the French, Spaniards and Genoese; but the son of the King of Sicily was slain, and eventually some 300 of the invaders. It was from Southampton, in July, 1346, that Edward III. and the Black Prince sailed with their army to enter upon the campaign which resulted in the victory of Cressy. For eleven years, from 1357, David Bruce, King of Scotland, taken prisoner at the battle of Neville Cross, was kept captive at Odiham Castle. He was eventually liberated on payment of 100,000 marks and giving hostages for his future conduct. Beaulieu Abbey, in 1471, admitted to sanctuary Margaret of Anjou and her son, Prince Edward. A like sanctuary was extended to Perkin Warbeck in 1498. Other events of some national importance that occurred at Southampton and Portsmouth, as well as at Winchester, are briefly cited under the respective towns. Queen Elizabeth made several progresses through the county.

HAMPSHIRE

The chief events on Hampshire soil during the great Civil War were the battles at Cheriton and Alton, the heroic defence of Basing House, and the concealment for a short time, in 1647, of Charles I. after his escape from Hampton Court at Titchfield Place. The year 1685 was rendered odious in Hampshire by the assize of Judge Jeffries after the battle of Sedgemoor, which resulted in the legal murder of the aged Mrs. Lisle for the alleged offence of sheltering fugitives, after the jury had twice declared her innocent. Monmouth's rebellion had obtained much support in some parts of Hampshire, the Mayor of Lymington having proclaimed him king and raised a troop for his service. Mews, the Bishop of Winchester, though over seventy, took an active part on the king's side. He personally directed the cannon at the battle of Sedgemoor, in which engagement he was wounded. He was the last of England's fighting bishops. When James II. fled before his son-in-law, William of Orange, in 1688, he halted for the night at Andover, and there entertained at supper his other son-in-law, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Ormond. Towards the end of the 18th century a very great change came over Hampshire; this was the enclosure of the vast common fields and commons which were nowhere in England of greater extent. Old manufactures of cloth survived in the county till the beginning of the 19th century, especially at Alton and Andover. The remarkably rapid growth of Aldershot and Bournemouth during the past fifty years, from completely different causes, are perhaps the most

ANTIQUITIES

striking incidents that have occurred in Hampshire during the last century. The 20th century has auspiciously opened with the millenary of Alfred the Great.

IX. ANTIQUITIES

1. *Prehistoric.*—In the far-distant prehistoric times when England was united with the Continent, and Hampshire stood at least 600 ft. above its present level, palæolithic man hunted the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros and the bison, whilst herds of reindeer visited the county in the winter months. The rude chipped implements of these first inhabitants of Hampshire have come to light in the river drift beds at Boscombe, Bournemouth, Barton, Hordle, Southampton, Swaythling and on Southsea Common, and in the gravel beds further inland of the Itchen near Winchester and Alresford, and of the Test near Romsey, Stockbridge, and St. Mary Bourne.

After the profound geographical revolution that caused the old continental coast-line to sink, and the sea to separate Britain from the mainland of Europe, man entered upon a decided advance in the steps of civilisation, for the neolithic tribes ceased to be mere savage hunters, made use of domesticated animals, and gained some elementary knowledge of the arts. Although, doubtless, on some part of the globe's surface there were the connecting links between man the almost brute savage, and man who polished his weapons and subdued the wild life around him, this connection is not to be sought in

HAMPSHIRE

England or probably anywhere in Europe. The great upheaval of nature that gave Hampshire its present geographical position and seaboard must have utterly swept away its aboriginal population.

Of the people of the Neolithic or Newer Stone Age there are very considerable human remains. In this county alone upwards of 400 barrows or tumuli can yet be detected that were reared over the interments of their distinguished dead. They are divided into long and round barrows, the latter largely preponderating. The long barrows, wherein the dead were placed in a contracted position, with the legs drawn up towards the head, were the earliest. The round barrows of a later people are often characterised by secondary interments in the mound originally raised over some chieftain, and such interments were usually made by the placing of cremated bones in an inverted clay-stopped urn, a method which saved any great disturbance of the original burial. The skulls of the people of the round barrows are broad and round (brachycephalic), whilst those of the later Stone Age are long and narrow (dolichocephalic). Several of the barrows close to the Wilts border were opened about a century ago by Sir R. C. Hoare, and a considerable number have since been opened both in the New Forest and in the N. of the county. From the evidence of the Hampshire traces of their settlements, in the higher chalk downs and sandy and gravelly walks, it becomes clear that the neolithic men occupied clusters of small, circular huts, sunk from 3 to 6 ft. in a dry soil, with a hearth of rough flints in the centre. These clusters

ANTIQUITIES

were surrounded by a bank and fence for defensive purposes, and the remains show that the occupiers had domesticated animals, and were capable of spinning, weaving and pottery making, and that they ground corn on flat slabs with stone crushers. These neolithic Hampshire folk were the same that then occupied the whole of France and Spain and the British Isles.

In the course of time these men of the long barrows and with the long heads, the Goidels, who formed the van of the Aryan migration, reached the S. of England, bringing with them bronze weapons, the flanged axe and the knife dagger, weapons that are repeatedly met with on Hampshire soil. With these men of the Bronze Age began the round barrows. The Goidels brought with them into Hampshire not only these simple bronze weapons, but also various other evidences of an advancing civilisation. At Blackmoor, in Selborne parish, twenty-seven leaf-shaped fragments of bronze swords and sheaths, and a number of large and small spear-heads, were discovered in the 18th century ; in Woolmer Forest two small torques, some bronze rings or bracelets and a palstave have been dug up ; and there have been other finds of this period at Fovant, Hinton, St. Mary Bourne and in the New Forest.

To the Goidels succeeded the later Celtic wave of Brythons, who overran England, but did not succeed in penetrating to Scotland or Wales. It is to the Brythons in Hampshire that the old earthworks of Silchester must be assigned, and the still greater earthworks of Old Winchester, about a

HAMPSHIRE

mile to the E. of Exton. These people were cunning in the construction of roads or trackways that mostly ran on the tops of hills. The late Dr. Stevens, an admirable antiquary, has well described one of these British roads that was part of the line of communication between Southampton and Hungerford, and is still known as Hungerford Lane. Their villages consisted, like those of earlier man, of an aggregation of circular huts, but the remains within them show a great advance. One of these Brythonic villages at Hursbourne, explored by Dr. Stevens, contained various iron articles of the prehistoric Iron Age, and pottery fragments that had been turned in a lathe. A gold coin, found in one of these Hursbourne dwellings, was one of those rude imitations of the stater of Philip of Macedon, assumed by Sir John Evans to be *circa* B.C. 100.

2. *Roman*.—Julius Cæsar in his invasions did not reach Hampshire. The Roman conquest of this county and most of southern Britain began in the year A.D. 43, under Aulus Plautius, despatched by the Emperor Claudius for this purpose. It has been supposed by some that the Roman troops on this occasion were landed near Southampton. The progress of the occupation was rapid : within four or five years all the S. and midlands of the county as far as Exeter, Shrewsbury and Lincoln had become a Roman province. In Hampshire the two towns of their formation were Winchester and Silchester, whilst the "villas," which were the centres of specific properties, the great house, so to speak, of a large landowner, are numerous through-

ANTIQUITIES

out the county. Those villas that have as yet been discovered number upwards of forty, and doubtless the foundations of very many more still lie beneath the soil, for their discovery is usually accidental, and often arises from the change of old pasture into tilled land. These "great houses" cluster most frequently in the N.W. of the county, near Whitchurch, Knights Enham and Penton Mewsey. The systematic investigations, now nearing their accomplishment, at Silchester, resulting in the supremely interesting discovery of an early Christian church, the great Roman walls of Porchester, and the remains at Southampton and Winchester, are briefly discussed under these places. It must here suffice to say that Hampshire is unusually rich in every kind of archæological proof of the extent of the Roman occupation that lasted for about four centuries.

3. *Anglo-Saxon*.—The Anglo-Saxons in their pre-Christian period were usually buried, when not cremated, in full dress, the men with their accoutrements, the women with their ornaments. Considerable interments of this period have been found in the Isle of Wight, but the finds on the mainland have been unimportant. They include a shield-boss and sword, with a skeleton on Broughton Hill, a few bosses with bones about Winchester, and various relics at Micheldever. For the little that can be said as to earthworks of this period, the section on Anglo-Saxon remains in the *Vict. Co. Hist.* had better be consulted.

4. *Churches*.—Hampshire has an unusually large share of the remains of Anglo-Saxon church archi-

HAMPSHIRE

tecture. It is to be found in fourteen cases. Those marked with an asterisk are of first importance, and each instance is described under the particular parish : Boarhunt,* Breamore,* Corhampton,* Greywell, Hambledon, Headborne Worthy,* Hinton Ampner, Little Somborne, Stoke Charity, Titchfield, Titchborne, Tufton, Tunworth, and Warblington. At St. Michael's, Winchester, and at Warnford as well as at Corhampton, ornamental Saxon sundials have been built into the walls. There is a plainer example at Stockbridge. At the three Candovers and at Nutley decided remains of pre-Conquest architecture could be readily detected, as we know from a letter of the late Mr. Park Harrison describing a visit to them in the "forties" of the last century, but all these four old churches have been ruthlessly swept away within the past fifty years.

Of Norman architecture there are most noble illustrations at Romsey Abbey, Christchurch Priory, Winchester Cathedral, the Hospital of St. Cross and Porchester Priory. Of the same style in parish churches, Crondall and Kingsclere are singularly good on a large scale, and Nateley Scures on a diminutive plan. Good work of this date will also be found at Bishops Sutton, Upper Clatford, Droxford, Easton, Martyrs Worthy, East Meon, Warnford, Winchfield, and in various other parish churches. The county has a great number of Norm. and Transition fonts, many of them being handsome examples of Purbeck marble. Four, however, are deserving of special mention in this summary, as they are all richly sculptured

ANTIQUITIES

in black marble, from Tournay in Belgium, and are of 12th century date. These are to be found at the churches of Winchester Cathedral, St. Michael's, Southampton, East Meon and St. Mary Bourne. There are only three other fonts of this class to be found in England. The Norm. fonts of Porchester, Minstead and Warnford have also figure sculptures.

There is good 13th century work at Winchester Cathedral, Beaulieu (formerly the old refectory), Barton Stacey, Cheriton, Chilbolton, Gradeley, Havant, South Hayling, Hound, Milford, Romsey, Sopley, Thruxtion, and Warblington.

Of the often beautiful 14th century work, Hampshire has no striking example, or indeed any church mainly of that date. The nave arcades of several churches are of that period, though the aisle windows were altered or the walls rebuilt at a later date. Two striking examples of this are Fordbridge and Odiham, though in the latter case the S. arcade was rebuilt. The chancels of Froyle and St. Mary Bourne are of this period, and so, too, is the S. chapel of Titchfield ; and there is some good work at Stoke Charity, Silchester and Boldre, as well as at the ruined chapel of St. Leonard, near Beaulieu.

Of 15th century work the nave of Winchester Cathedral and the quire of Christchurch are striking examples, as well as Winchester College. There is also good work at Titchfield, Warblington, North Stoneham, and in a few western towers, such as Droxford and Soberton.

The religious houses of the county were

HAMPSHIRE

numerous, and the ruins of the abbeys of Beaulieu and Netley are beautiful and interesting. A good portion of the conventional church of the alien priory of West Sherborne or Pamber is still used for service, as well as the great churches of Christchurch and Romsey. There are also remains of minor importance of the priories of Andwell, Selborne, Southwick, Titchfield, and Wintney.

It is customary to write of the churches of Hampshire as of minor importance and of no great interest, but this, as the above list testifies, is to do the county a great injustice. A large number of the parish churches are, it is true, of small size and comparatively humble architecture, owing to the sparseness of the early population in the most wooded districts, the absence of all commercial enterprise, the dearth of building-stone, and the lack of water-carriage. But, though humble, their development and occasional beautiful details are most interesting : they are usually distinctly picturesque, and, with their tiled roofs richly toned with lichen and small weather-beaten western bell-turrets of wood, seem to exactly fit their surroundings. At all events, these smaller shrines of divine worship seem infinitely more suited for quiet village needs than the great structures of considerable cost and occasionally of some degree of architectural merit that have of recent years taken their place in a grievous number of cases. The fine new church of Northington is one of the best examples of this superseding of a modest hamlet church by a great and obtrusive structure ; but in not a few cases the big new churches are positively

ANTIQUITIES

vulgar, and would look so even in a London suburb.

In the 15th century, when rings of bells were getting popular throughout England, fine west towers were commonly built. These are, however, quite the exception in Hampshire. The usual way in the N.E. of the county, and occasionally in other parts, of providing for additional bells was by raising a fairly big square belfry of wood over the W. bay of the nave, which is supported on four great balks of timber formed from single trees rising from the floor level. The instances of this are frequent. Occasionally a whole tower of wooden framework, covered with shingles or planks, was added at the west end. Of this method there are respective examples at Hurtsbourne Tarrant and Michelmarsh. At Mattingley is the remarkable 15th century church entirely constructed of timber and brick. At Hartley Wespall and at Rothewick the timber-work is specially noteworthy. In short, the structural woodwork of many of the Hampshire churches, though hitherto hardly noted, is second only in importance to that of the churches of Essex.

There is a good deal of interesting woodwork in the fittings of Hampshire churches. There are occasional good screens, as at Silchester; and at Greywell and South Warnborough the rood-lofts remain, and a remarkable rood canopy at Dummer. There is also a pre-Reformation wooden pulpit at Dummer, and several particularly fine Jacobean pulpits; among the best are those of Winchfield, Odiham, Kingsclere, and Sherborne St. John. Bishops

HAMPSHIRE

Waltham has a good example, with tester, of late Elizabethan date. The 17th century galleries are good at Farnborough and Odiham, and there are several instances of Laudian altar rails, as at Froyle, Greatham, and West Sherborne. The old parish chests are specially interesting. The most ancient are the early 13th century examples at Long Sutton, Warnford, and Heckfield, the last-named of peculiarly small dimensions.

Mention ought also to be made of the remarkably good 17th century brickwork, of which there are good examples in the towers of Basing, Crondall, and Odiham. Wolverton is a noteworthy instance of a village church of brick and stone in the best classical style of the beginning of the 18th century, but, alas! recently sadly spoilt.

5. *Military* architecture is fairly well represented by the Norm. and Edwardian work of Porchester Castle; by the Norm. remains of Wolvesey Castle, Winchester; by the castle of Christchurch; by the central tower of Odiham Castle, of Edwardian date; and by the 16th century remnant of Warblington Castle.

6. *Domestic* architecture of an early date is to be noted by the Norm. houses of Southampton; the late Norm. houses of the castellan at Christchurch and of the De Ports at Warnford; by the 13th century hall of Winchester Palace; by the early 14th and 15th century work at the Episcopal Palace, Bishops Waltham; by Wriothesley's great entrance tower to Titchfield Place; by the Vyne mansion, *temp. Henry VIII.*; and by the splendid early Jacobean work at Bramshill.

CELEBRATED PERSONS

X. CELEBRATED PERSONS

The celebrated men of a county with so wide an area as Hampshire, and one that played so important a part in the earlier history of both Church and State, are naturally most numerous. It would take far too much space to even barely enumerate the long list of relatively great names before the Conquest. For that important period but one name shall be mentioned, in the capital letters he so pre-eminently deserves, standing out in solitary state as the name above all others to be honoured throughout Hampshire—

ALFRED THE GREAT.

Of subsequent kings born or crowned, or married, or tarrying long in Hampshire, no mention need be made, for they belong to the nation and not to any special shire.

Of the Bishops of Winchester the most famous have been William Gifford, Henry de Blois, William Wykeham, Henry Beaufort, William Waynflete, Stephen Gardiner, Launcelot Andrews, and Samuel Wilberforce.

Among statesmen may be mentioned William Warham (1450-1532), Archbishop of Canterbury, of good repute; and Richard Rich (1496-1507), Lord Chancellor, the most base, treacherous and cruel man that ever held high office, deservedly held in execration by all who have studied his life.

The county has been happy in being the birth-place, or the long-continued residence, of many

HAMPSHIRE

who have been illustrious in the great republic of letters. William Lily (1468-1522), the grammarian, was born and educated at Odiham; Thomas Sternhold, the versifier of the Psalms, who died in 1549, was a Hampshire man; Isaac Watts (1674-1748), the eminent Nonconformist and hymn-writer, was of Southampton; and Edward Young (1683-1765), the author of *Night Thoughts*, was born at Upham, of which parish his father was the rector. George Wither (1588-1667), the poet and political pamphleteer, was born at Alton. Basingstoke gained much literary honour in the 18th century as the home of the three Wartons: Thomas Warton, senior (1688-1748), professor of poetry at Oxford, was vicar of Basingstoke from 1723 till his death; his eldest son, Joseph (1722-1800), was a critic and poet of much literary repute; and his second son, Thomas (1728-1790), was the historian of English poetry. William Curtis (1746-1799), of Alton, was a most distinguished botanist; whilst Charles Dibdin (1745-1814), of evergreen fame for his nautical ballads, the author of 70 dramas and 900 songs, was born in Hampshire and educated at Winchester. Gilbert White (1720-1793) conferred an undying lustre on Selborne wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue is spoken, for he wrote the only work on natural history that has become a classic. Jane Austen (1775-1817), the greatest English fiction writer of her sex, was born at Steventon, and is closely connected with the county. Edward Gibbon (1733-1794), the historian, was for a time member for Lymington, and long resided at Exbury; and William Gilpin

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(1724-1804), the author of *Forest Scenery*, was vicar of Boldre for the last thirty years of his life. So far as the 19th century is concerned, is there any other English shire that can produce three names to rival those of Charles Kingsley, Charles Dickens, and John Keble?

XI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following is a list of some of the chief books relative to the county. The various volumes issued by the *Hampshire Record Society* are of great value, and the *Proceedings of the Hants Field Club* are well worth consulting.

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HAMPSHIRE

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DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN HAMPSHIRE, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

Abbots Ann ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Andover) is a village and parish on the clear stream of the Aun or Auton. The church (St. Mary) was rebuilt in brick in classic style in 1716. Within the church are still hung some of those white paper garlands that used to be carried before maidens' funerals about a century ago, of which there are various survivals in Derbyshire.

Abbotston. (See Itchen Stoke.)

ALDERSHOT. Before the establishment of the military camp in 1854 Aldershot was a mere agricultural village. At the last census the population was returned as 30,974, which showed a rise of about 5,500 since 1891. The old parish church of St. Michael, to the S. of the new town, is a small building whose old features have been almost obliterated by successive "restorations"; against the chancel walls are two Tichborne family memorials of the 17th century. The new church of Holy Trinity is a large, ambitious structure built between 1875 and 1879. There are other purely military churches. The camp extends over about 7 square miles of former heath; it lies on the E. side of the highway to Winchester, and is divided into a N. and S. camp by the Basingstoke Canal.

HAMPSHIRE

The plateau is about 320 feet above the sea, and has proved itself singularly healthy. Save from a military standpoint Aldershot has no attractions, and the dust in summer is continuous and excessive.

Alice Holt Forest lies at the eastern end of Binstead parish (Bentley Station). The name was originally Alsiholt, and then Ailsholt, etc. The present misleading spelling is comparatively modern. The keepership of Alice Holt used to be held with that of the adjacent Forest of Woolmer. During the 17th and 18th centuries it supplied vast quantities of timber for naval purposes. The present forest covers about 3 square miles and has a few stately old trees.

ALRESFORD. There are two Alresfords, Old and New, taking their name from a ford on the river or stream of the Arle.

Old Alresford ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the N. of New Alresford) is a well-wooded village, with the 18th century church of St. Mary close to the highroad. A tablet on the W. front of the tower states that it was rebuilt in 1753, the tower added in 1769, and the six bells cast and hung in 1770. The tower is of well-built brick with classical windows, and good of its kind. The windows of the rest of the church were foolishly "Gothicised" in 1862, when a S. transept was added. On the N. side of the nave is a great mural monument with bust to Jane Rodney, 1757. The same monument, with an additional inscription, afterwards served to commemorate her husband, who became the famous Admiral and first Lord Rodney. He died in 1792, aged seventy-six.

ALICE HOLT—ALTON

New Alresford is a small ancient market-town. Owing to a remarkable succession of disastrous fires, which occurred in 1610, 1678, 1689, 1710 and 1736, there are very few signs of antiquity in the buildings, but the little town is clean, bright and attractive. Alresford has an interesting history. It belonged to the Bishops of Winchester in pre-Conquest days. It was incorporated and had parliamentary representation at an early date. Bishop Godfrey de Lucy (1189-1204) re-established its market, and made a great lake of 200 acres between the two Alresfords as a reservoir for the Itchen, which he desired to make navigable from Southampton to Alresford. The great dam for this lake and 60 acres of water still remain. The church of New Alresford (St. John Baptist) was burnt down in 1689, save the tower, and poorly reconstructed in 1694; but in 1897-8 it was handsomely rebuilt after 15th century style. There are a few remains of 13th, 14th and 15th centuries old work incorporated in the rebuilding. The base of the tower is possibly Saxon, with later early 13th century lights.

ALTON, the population of which increased from 4,671 in 1891 to 5,479 in 1901, is a small town in the hop district of Hampshire. It was an old borough in the days of Edward I., returning two representatives to Parliament. The number of tradesmen's tokens of the 17th century show that the town was then possessed of much commercial activity. In 1738 there were 500 persons engaged in making barracan, a coarse kind of camlet. An iron implement manufactory has of

HAMPSHIRE

late years given employment to many. The church (St. Laurence) is mostly of 15th century date and of curious ground plan. The base of the central tower is early Norm. The lower parts of the S. and E. walls of the 13th century chancel remain. In the N. quire are some old stalls with misericords. The pulpit is a rich example of old Jacobean work, and there is an old alms-box. The old S. door should be noticed. It is riddled with the bullets of the Parliamentary soldiers under Waller, who captured the town in 1643, attacking the Royalist troops who had taken refuge in the church.

Alverstock. (See Gosport.)

Ampfield. (See Hursley.)

Amport (2 m. from Weyhill) is an extensive parish. The church (St. Mary) has been "thoroughly restored," indeed the nave was rebuilt in 1857-8. It is cruciform and of the end of Edward III.'s reign ; the flamboyant tracery of the chancel windows and the arches supporting the central tower are noteworthy. Amport House, the seat of the Marquess of Winchester, was rebuilt after Elizabethan design in 1857 ; it stands in a beautifully wooded park of 200 acres.

Appledean, to the N. of the line, was formerly a chapelry of Amport. The church was erected in 1836 on the site of the old parochial chapel.

ANDOVER. This small town (pop. 6,509) is a thriving agricultural centre. It is an ancient municipal borough, which dates its incorporation from the time of King John. It was burnt during the civil wars of Matilda and Stephen. The town

ALVERSTOCK—ANDOVER

had parliamentary representatives under Edward I., but afterwards let that right lapse until 27 Elizabeth. From that date until the Reform Act of 1867 it had two members. By that Act the representation was reduced to one, and the single member disappeared under the scheme of Redistribution in 1885. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors. The Town Hall is a spacious building of 1825. The old church (St. Mary) was pulled down in 1848 and a new one, in elaborate imitation of early 13th century style, was built after a costly fashion, at the sole expense of Rev. Dr. Goddard, then Headmaster of Winchester. The only fragment left of the old church—save two Venerable monuments (1613 and 1621) in the aisles—is an enriched Norm. doorway which now forms an entrance to the churchyard from the street. A view of the old church in the vestry shows that it had a central tower and was of good 14th century work. Its destruction is much to be deplored. The church of Andover was bestowed by the Conqueror on the Benedictine abbey of St. Florent, Saumur, and here the monks had a small alien priory or cell, which was alienated to Winchester College in 1414. In the large churchyard to the N. of the church a piece of trim ivy-covered walling is still standing. This is the only remnant of the alien monks' priory, which is on several old documents described as being *juxta ecclesiam*. In the vicinity of Andover are numerous earthworks, the most important of which are Bury Hill, Balksbury and Devil's Dyke, near

HAMPSHIRE

Tinkers Hill. None of them seem to be Roman, and the careful archaeologist must be content to term them "prehistoric" until further investigation.

Andwell (2½ m. from Hook) is a hamlet usually ignored by guide-books, and hence by tourists. Here there was an alien priory, founded in the 12th century, dependent on the great Benedictine abbey of Tiron. On its suppression at the beginning of the 15th century, the property passed to Winchester College. The site is still called the Priory Farm, and most interesting remains are incorporated with the farmstead. The chapel or small church on the N. of the cloister is used as a barn. It has no aisles and has lost part of its E. or chancel end. High up in the N. wall is a small early Norm. light. The building was enlarged and extended eastward in the 13th century. In the N. wall is a wide founder's arch or recess that may also have served for the Easter sepulchre. In the opposite wall is a good three-light window, *circa* 1300. The church has lost some two bays of its quire, and the present E. wall of brick and timber was probably erected after it was disused as a chapel and had come into the possession of Winchester College. Part of the cellarar's block on the W. of the cloister still remains. There are two plain pointed doorways of 13th century date, and some small windows above. The adjacent fishponds can still be traced.

Anglesey. (See Gosport.)

Appleshaw. (See Amport.)

Ashe (1½ m. from Overton). The small church

ANDWELL—NORTH BADDESLEY

(Holy Trinity) was rebuilt in 1878, and is in admirable order and beautifully fitted. Note the Norm. piscina shaft in the vestry, the 14th century piscina in the chancel, and parts of the screens, which are from the old church.

Ashley (3 m. from Horsebridge) has some Roman earthworks, and coins of that period have been found in the parish. The little church (St. Mary) has a very small chancel arch only 4 ft. wide; two large squints have been pierced in the wall, each side, at a later date. This arch, and three very small lights in the chancel, are probably of late Saxon date, and cannot be earlier than the 11th century. A later Norm. light on the S. side of the chancel has in the splay a beautifully painted female saint. There is a quaint alms-box of date 1595, formed out of a moulded beam at least a century earlier.

Ashmansworth (4½ m. from Litchfield) has a small church (St. James) with 12th and 13th century features.

Avington (½ m. from Itchen Abbas). The church (St. Mary) of red brick dates from 1769. It was rebuilt at the expense of Margaret, Marchioness of Carnarvon, who died before it was accomplished, as stated on the marble monument to her memory. The fittings are of mahogany, and the wood is said to have been taken from a Spanish prize.

North Baddesley (3 m. from Romsey and Chandlers Ford). The headquarters of the Hampshire preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, founded in the 12th century, was moved from Godsfield (*q.v.*) to Baddesley, shortly after the Black Death of 1349.

HAMPSHIRE

The extensive buildings of this preceptory were burnt down about the middle of the 18th century, but the kitchen is incorporated with the present manor-house. The house at Baddesley had the honour of numbering among its preceptors three who became much distinguished in the Order, two of them being Grand Priors of England. The last of these, Sir William Weston, was grand prior when the Order strenuously resisted Henry VIII.'s divorce from Queen Katharine. This resulted in the complete overthrow of the English Order or language in 1540. Sir William died in the same year from grief, it is said, at their downfall. The small church (St. John) was rebuilt in 1608. The pulpit and screen of that date are interesting; there is a chained Bible.

South Baddesley ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lymington) is an ecclesiastical parish formed out of Boldre in 1859. There was an old parochial chapel here, which gave way to a successor on the same site in 1817; this in its turn was much altered and enlarged in 1858, when transepts were added. Pylewell Hall, in this parish, the seat of Mr. Ingham Whitaker, stands in a fine park and commands a good view of the Solent.

Barton Stacey (2 m. from Longparish). The church of All Saints has Transition arches of the end of the 12th century at the W. end; the Purbeck marble font, resting on five shafts, is of the same date. The work of the nave further E., as well as the chancel with its large chapels, pertains to the reign of Edward I. or end of Henry III. The fine battlemented tower was added towards the

SOUTH BADDESLEY—BASING

end of the 15th century, to which date the aisle windows also belong. In this carefully restored church three piscina niches may be noticed, as well as the niche of the holy water stoup by the S. entrance. Under the tower are two coffin-stools of Charles II. date.

BASING (2 m. from Basingstoke). The church of St. Mary, in the centre of the large village of Basing, is a handsome structure externally, notwithstanding the prominence of red brick. There was a considerable cruciform church here in Norman days, of which the N. and S. arches of the central tower and its lower part are evidence. The nave aisles are fairly good work of the 15th century. The N. and S. chapels of the chancel are of early 16th century date. In the arcades between the chancel and its chapels are the tombs of Sir John Paulet and Eleanor his wife, 1488; of Sir John Paulet and Alice his wife, 1519; of Sir William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, 1572; and of John, second Marquis of Winchester, 1576. In the S. chapel are the mural monuments of the six Dukes of Bolton, descendants of the fifth marquis; the tomb of the sixth duke, 1794, is by Flaxman. Funeral helmets, gauntlets and achievements hang in neglect from the walls. After the restoration of the monarchy, the church, and especially the tower, which had been much damaged, were considerably repaired and the windows reset in brick. The church was extensively restored in 1874, but the interior is singularly cold and bare. The font is a good octagonal example of 15th century work. It is not a little remarkable that a fair-sized figure

HAMPSHIRE

of the Virgin and Holy Child remains unmutilated in a niche over the W. doorway.

Basing will ever be celebrated for the story of the courageous stand made for Charles I. by John Paulet, fifth Marquis of Winchester, at Basing House or Castle, which forms one of the most moving incidents of the great Civil War. The original castle of Basing went back to Norman days, but this, in the 16th century, made way for the stately and extensive mansion built on the old site by the first Marquis of Winchester, who died in 1572, at the age of 97, having seen no fewer than 103 persons descended from himself. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War, John Paulet, the fifth marquis, prepared his house to withstand a siege, 250 soldiers joining his own small force. The siege was begun in July, 1643, and though Waller had a force of 7,000 horse and foot, he had to withdraw after serious loss by the end of the year. In the spring of 1644 the Parliamentarians resolved to starve out the garrison, and renewed the siege with a considerable force. But meanwhile the garrison had been increased and the fortifications strengthened. Up to October, 1645, the skirmishes and attacks around Basing House were almost continuous, so that some 2,000 men lost their lives. At last Cromwell arrived in person with six additional regiments, and on 14th October carried the house by assault, about 100 of the defenders being killed and 300 made prisoners. The life of the marquis was spared. The great house was looted, and the whole countryside were given permission to carry away what stone

BASING—BASINGSTOKE

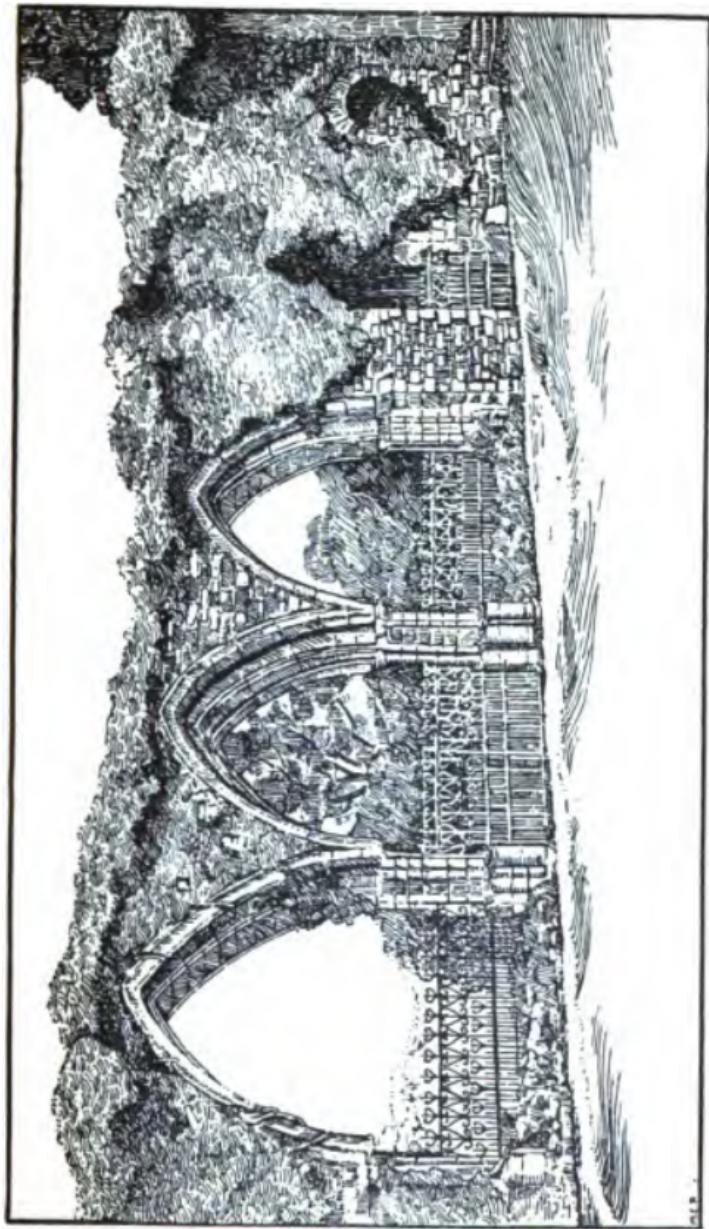
and brick they required for building purposes. The area of the works, with the garden and entrenchments, covered fourteen acres. The N. gatehouse, of 16th century brickwork, is all that remains of this once vast mansion, save a few brick walls and foundations. Near Basing are various old entrenchments, the most important of which is the vast entrenchments with vallum of Winklebury Circle. It is about 1,100 yards in circumference, and is said to have been used by Cromwell as a surveying station before his successful assault.

BASINGSTOKE. This ancient borough and market-town increased its population in the last decade from 8,213 to 9,793. The town sent members to Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., but it was not incorporated until the time of James I. At one time it had a fair trade in woollen and silk goods, but its present degree of prosperity is chiefly due to the fact that its position as an important railway junction makes it a useful agricultural centre. The great Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and founder of Merton College, was a native of Basingstoke. Among other works of munificence, he enlarged, about 1235, the scope, and extended the buildings of an ancient hospital of St. John Baptist in this town, making it primarily a place for the retirement of aged and infirm priests. This hospital had an interesting history, but there are no old remains. The parish church (St. Michael) is in many respects a good specimen of early 16th century work. The E. window of the N. aisle is glazed with interest-

HAMPSHIRE

ing glass from the old chapel of the Holy Ghost. Note the Elizabethan alms-box and the royal arms of 1576. Close to the railway station, in a well-planted cemetery, are the ruins of the old gild chapel of the Holy Ghost, founded by Bishop Fox and Lord Sandys in 1525. The extramural burial-place in which it stands is no modern cemetery, but is said to date back to the time of the interdict in the time of John (1208-14), when ordinary churchyards were closed. Parts of the S. and E. walls of the chapel and an hexagonal tower are still standing. The gild was suppressed in 1550, but was revived as a school, for which purpose the buildings were for some time used.

*from
Dorset*
BEAULIEU (3½ m. from Beaulieu Road Station) is a small village beautifully situated at the head of a creek off Southampton Water. It is celebrated for the ruins of the great Cistercian Abbey founded here by King John in 1204. The monks for a long time occupied temporary buildings, but their great church was consecrated in 1227, and the cloister and conventional buildings finished in 1246. The fine abbey church was speedily cleared away at the dissolution, but its foundations have been plainly marked out in white chalk on the grassy sward. The church was about 350 ft. in length, and the square of the central tower 35 ft. It had a noble apsidal quire, surrounded with chapels, transepts with double aisles, and nave with aisles. The cloister garth on the S. side of the nave is 135 ft. square. Among the best preserved buildings are the western range, containing the refectory and dormitory of the lay brothers, with their night-stair



THE CHAPTER HOUSE, BEAULIEU

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BEAULIEU—BUCKLERSHARD

into the nave of the church. This range was altered for residential purposes soon after the dissolution. On the eastern side of the garth are three beautiful arches that opened into the chapter-house. In the centre of the S. side is the great refectory of the monks, standing N. and S. in accordance with the usual Cistercian custom. This building has long been used as the parish church, and is beautifully fitted up. The singularly fine reader's pulpit on the W. side, with its graceful arcaded approach in the thickness of the wall, is a well-known and most beautiful example of the work of the first half of the 13th century. The old precinct walls can be traced in various places at some distance from the abbey on the N. and E. One of the detached buildings, of which much remains on the N. side of the church, was the brewery, and beyond it were the vineyards, for vines were cultivated and wine made by the monks on this site for a long period. The block of infirmary buildings stood at some little distance from the cloister on the S.E. Palace House, the seat of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, was formerly the great gatehouse of the abbey. At Hill Top is the stone-vaulted 13th century conduit-house which supplied water for the abbey. It has been cleared out and is still in use. The remains of the cloister lavatory, which, when perfect, must have been one of the finest of its kind, should be noted on the S. side of the cloister near the now disused entry into the refectory.

At *Bucklershard*, in this parish (2 m. S. of Beaulieu), on the creek is a pier for the use of excursion steamers from Southampton. The attempt

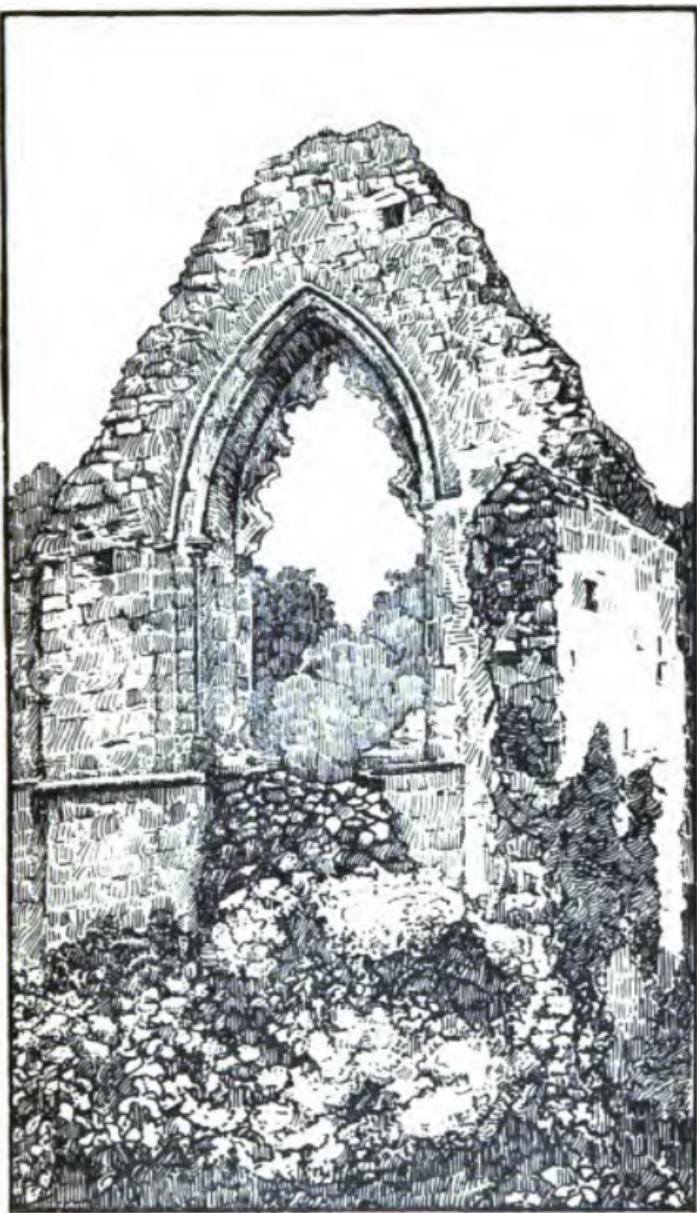
Douglas
See

HAMPSHIRE

made in the 18th century to establish large docks at this place speedily failed.

At *St. Leonards* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Beaulieu) was the great barn (*spicarium*) where the Cistercians, always great agriculturists, stored their harvest, and hard by was one of their numerous granges, or groups of small monastic buildings, where one or two of the monks and some of the lay brothers would always be resident. Immediately to the S. of the present manor-house, and within the garden enclosure, stands the considerable and picturesque ruin of the grange chapel of St. Leonards. It is 64 ft. long by 21 ft. broad, and has been a really beautiful and well-finished chapel of the beginning of the reign of Edward III. The most notable features are the brackets that bore a small gallery at the W. end, and the remains of two unusually large canopied recesses for images, one on each side of the E. window. In the manor-house and adjacent walls may be noticed various moulded stones of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.

Much of the huge structure of the great barn, whose external measurement, irrespective of the buttresses, was 210 ft. by 70 ft., is still standing. It was probably the largest building of its kind in all England. The lower part of the whole extent of the N. wall, divided into seven bays, remains, and also the great gable at the E. end supported by two lofty buttresses. Some idea of the original gigantic proportions of this barn, which would have readily engulfed many a fair-sized parish church, tower and all, may be gained by standing within the present barn, vast in itself, and



ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL

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ST. LEONARDS—BENTWORTH

then recollecting that it only covers a fourth of the old area.

Bedhampton (1 m. from Havant) Church (St. Thomas) was "thoroughly restored" in 1869, and had a N. aisle and vestry added in 1875. The chancel arch is good 12th century Norm. There is a 13th century "low side window," altered at a later date, on the S. side of the chancel. In the churchyard is a fine old yew tree that has seen its best days. Its circumference 4½ feet from the ground is somewhat over 20 feet.

Bentley (4 m. from Farnham). The church (St. Mary) has a 12th century arcade between the chancel and N. chapel. The large font is also Norm. The S. chancel arcade is 13th century. There was much late 15th century alteration, including clerestory windows (so rare in Hampshire) to the chancel. The basement of the tower is also of that date; the upper part is brick. The church was restored in 1835 and again in 1889, when the nave and body of the church suffered many things. Note the single sedile, with squint at the back to the S. chapel, on the S. side of the chancel, and the massive early Jacobean altar-rails, which originally served as rails to the front of a W. loft now removed.

Bentworth (1 m. from station). The church (St. Mary) has arcades on each side the nave, with Norm. piers and 13th century arches. The chancel arch is of the latter date. On the N. side of the chancel are two very narrow lancets, *circa* 1200, on each side of a beautifully finished priest's doorway (*circa* 1250). To the same period as the doorway

HAMPSHIRE

belongs the triple lancet E. window with jamb shafts and a good dog-tooth hood-mould. The piscina niche is much ornamented with the like moulding. The font is a large and remarkably good example of 13th century work; the cover is gable-shaped and noteworthy. It is inscribed in large capitals, "I am geven bi Martha Hunt, Anno 1605". The tower was rebuilt in 1890, when a shingled spire was added, but the old lancet lights were reused. Note also some plain oak seats of 16th century date in S. aisle; a Jacobean chest; a small altar-table, *temp.* Charles II., under the tower, and some Norm. moulded stones in a built-up N. doorway.

Bere Forest. (See Catherington.)

Bighton (2 m. from Alresford) Church (All Saints) is of some interest. There are Norm. piers to the nave arcades with later arches, a square Norm. font of Purbeck marble, an early squint, and other Norm. and 13th century details.

Binsted (2 m. from Bentley). The church (Holy Cross) underwent a good deal of restoration in 1863. The chancel has various late 12th century features. On the N. of the chancel is a large 14th century chapel, with a good effigy of Richard de Westcote, who founded a chantry here in 1332. The nave and W. tower are also late 12th century and have many points of interest; the clerestory with a single lancet in each bay is noteworthy. The altar-table, with baluster legs, is early Jacobean, and there is a good chest of the same period. The alabaster font dates from 1896. In the lancet window of the baptistery are the

BERE FOREST—BISHOPS WALTHAM

arms of Sir Henry Wallup, dated 1578. A mural brass in the vestry is to the memory of Henry, son of Richard Hughes, gentleman, who died in 1595. This church will well repay a visit.

Bishopstoke (1 m. from Eastleigh) is a pretty village with a singularly mean church. The old church, which is said to have had much interesting antiquity about it, was pulled down in 1825 to make way for "a more commodious, roomy, and neat modern edifice". The "foul-mouthed" Bale was rector of this parish, whence he was advanced in 1552 to the See of Ossory. *Fair Oak* was formed into an ecclesiastical parish out of Bishopstoke in 1871. The church (St. Thomas) was built in 1863.

Bishops Sutton (1½ m. from Alresford) was formerly a residence of the Bishops of Winchester; some foundations, said to be the kennels of the palace, are pointed out. The church (St. Nicholas), restored in 1893, has two good Norm. doorways, that on the S. ornamented with beak-heads and some small Norm. lights. The chancel is *temp.* Edward I. There is a good brass of a knight and his lady, *circa* 1500, but the inscription is missing.

BISHOPS WALTHAM. This small but ancient market-town attained to some celebrity in mediæval days as one of the chief residences of the princely Bishops of Winchester. Here they had a park of 1,000 acres, which nearly surrounded their castle or palace. In this castle, begun to be built by Bishop Henry de Blois in 1136, Henry II. held a great council in 1182 for the purpose of obtaining Crusade supplies. Richard Cœn-de-Lion, his son,

HAMPSHIRE

was royally entertained here after his coronation at Winchester. William of Wykeham used this palace frequently, and died here in 1404. The palace and manor were alienated by the time-serving Bishop Poynet, *temp.* Edward VI., to the Marquis of Winchester, and the great house was unroofed and much damaged during the Civil War. Subsequently the vast range of buildings was freely used as a quarry, whenever ready-squared stones were desired by the townsmen or others of the district. It is only in recent years that any care has been taken to preserve the ruins. From the days of Wykeham the building was divided into two courts, in the second of which were the chief rooms and chambers. At the angles were square towers. The inner court, the main entrance to which was through the first or retainers' court, had the hall on the W. side and the chapel on the E. The chief portion of the present ruins, which stand immediately to the S.W. of the town, is the front of the great hall, 65 ft. long, with five large windows having embattled transoms. This is almost certainly part of Wykeham's work. The foundations of an apsidal chapel can also be traced. The basement of the adjoining ruined tower of four stages, 20 ft. square within, is of earlier date. The great "barn" of the base court is apparently of the first half of the 14th century. Its rough inner measurement is 110 ft. by 24 ft. At the further end was a great kitchen range, and it was divided into two storeys for the accommodation of retainers. It only obtained the name of "barn" after the Civil War, when that part of the

BISHOPS WALTHAM—BOARHUNT

episcopal palace was turned into a farmstead. The practised eye can readily detect in the ruins many stones that were squared and trimmed in the days of Henry de Blois, as well as a few fragments of Norm. moulding. The site is partly surrounded by a well-built brick wall, the work of Bishop Thomas Langton, who died in 1501.

The parish church of St. Peter, in addition to much maltreatment in the 17th and 18th centuries, has been so extensively "restored" in 1849; 1868 and 1897 that it possesses very little antiquarian value. The substantial tower at the W. end of the S. aisle was erected in 1584-9; its predecessor fell, as recorded in the parish registers, on 31st December, 1582. There is one object of special interest in the interior, namely, the particularly fine and well-panelled late Elizabethan or early Jacobean pulpit, with an enriched tester or sounding-board. The town itself is of very little interest and has but few remnants of old habitations.

Bisterne. (See Ringwood.)

Blackmore. (See Selborne.)

Blendworth (3 m. from Rowland's Castle) is on the verge of Bere Forest. The old church (St. Giles) is used as a mortuary chapel. A new church (Holy Trinity) was built in 1851.

Boarhunt (3 m. from Fareham) is a small parish with a little church (St. Nicholas) that stands almost by itself surrounded by trees. The church is a good example of a late Saxon fabric, with rectangular nave and small rectangular chancel. It was ignorantly restored in 1853, but the ground plan, with most of the walling, is undoubtedly

HAMPSHIRE

pre-Conquest. Prominent among the obvious outer evidences of early work is the pilaster strip running up the centre of the chancel gable rising from a like strip, or rib, running horizontally across the spring of the gable. High up in the N. wall of the chancel is a small double-splayed light, the opening of which measures 1 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and is bordered on the outside by a flattened cable moulding. The chancel arch, which is 7 ft. wide, is the chief original feature of the interior ; the arch springs from imposts roughly channelled with incised lines, three on the N. side and four on the S., so as to form rude mouldings. On each side of the arch is a later recess for an altar with a segmental arch, and in the side wall a recessed half-arch connected with it. The recess on the S. side has been much restored ; it had the large monument now in the chancel against it until 1853. There are traces of an original cross-wall cutting off part of the W. end of the nave, a peculiarity of plan that is shared by the Saxon church of Daglingworth, Gloucestershire. The massive "tub" font, 3 ft. in diameter, may be clearly accepted as Saxon. Against the S. wall of the nave is a projecting semicircular piscina drain, lacking any niche. There is a small pointed piscina niche in the E. wall of the chancel ; this wall has a single 13th century lancet ; and another in the S. wall, where there is also a later priest's door. There are low image brackets each side of the altar. Against the N. chancel wall are the painted remains of a series of trefoil-headed 13th century arcades with figures

BOARHUNT—BOLDRE

under them. Across this painting, which is much faded, has been placed the Renaissance mural monument of the Henslowe family, 1577 ; the inscriptions have disappeared. The old narrow N. and S. doorways are blocked ; the only entrance is now at the W. end. The W. gable bell-turret dates from 1053.

Boldre (2½ m. from Brockenhurst) is a very extensive New Forest parish which used to embrace Lymington and several other townships that are now separate parishes. It still includes the tithings of Battamsley, East Boldre, Pilley, Walhampton and Warborne. The church of St. John stands apart from all houses on the hillside overlooking the Boldre valley, and is nearly shut in on every side with trees. The original stone church consisted of a short nave with S. aisle and small chancel ; this narrow aisle is separated from the nave by three round-headed arches of a severely simple character, and is either of early Norm. or late Saxon date. About the end of Henry III.'s reign a wider N. aisle was added, and somewhat later in the same century the chancel was rebuilt. In the first quarter of the 14th century the nave and S. aisle were extended to the W., and as the ground fell away too much at the W. to admit of a tower being built there the tower was placed at the E. end of the old S. aisle, with arches into both aisle and chancel. The upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1697, and the whole church was restored in 1855. Against the N. wall of the nave is the monumental bust of John Kempe, one of the representatives of

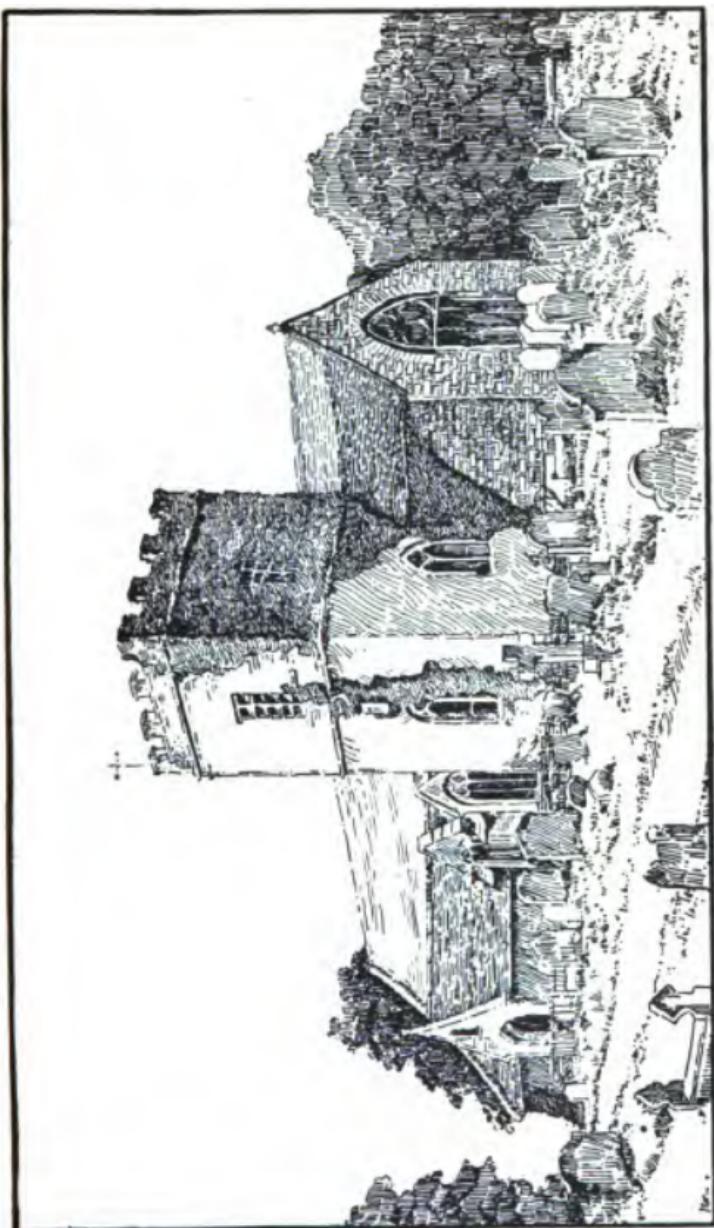
HAMPSHIRE

Lymington in the Long Parliament. He died in 1652. William Gilpin, the once well-known author of *Forest Scenery* and other works that taught Englishmen to appreciate the beauties of their own country, was vicar of Boldre for thirty years. He died in 1804, aged eighty. There is a mural monument to his memory in the N. aisle, erected by the parishioners. The parish registers, which go back to the year 1596, contain the record of the poet Southey's second marriage in 1839 to Catherine Anne Bowles.

Boscombe. (See Bournemouth.)

Bossington (1 m. from Horsebridge) is a small parish on the Test, with the little church of St. James, rebuilt in 1839, standing within the grounds of Bossington House. The living is annexed to that of Broughton.

BOTLEY is one of the several small decayed market-towns of the county. It consists mainly of one wide street, which is flanked by several old and handsome houses of different dates. On the S. side of the street is a market-hall built in 1848, the portico of which is supported by four monolith piers of Portland stone, 12 ft. high. A clock turret was added in 1897 in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. Within the hall is placed on brackets the considerable remains of a prehistoric dug-out canoe, 12 ft. 6 in. long, which was found in the bed of the Hamble River close to Botley in 1888. There is also a large piece of an old vessel (probably Danish) found embedded in Bursledon Creek. The old church is about $\frac{2}{3}$ m. E. of the little town of Botley. About



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BOSCOMBE—BOURNEMOUTH

forty years ago a poplar tree fell on the chancel and nearly destroyed it. The nave, which has a W. Norm. doorway, is kept in repair, but is not used for service. The church of All Saints, at the end of the main street, built in 1836, was a poor affair of white brick, but a chancel was added in 1859, and a N. aisle and other improvements in 1892. In this church stands the rudely carved old Norm. font, and the effigy of John de Botley, of the first half of the 14th century, removed here from the old fabric.

BOURNEMOUTH. The county borough of Bournemouth continues to make rapid growth; the population increased from 37,785 in 1891 to 47,003 in 1901. Originally within the parishes of Christchurch and Holdenhurst, this fashionable watering-place and municipal borough was constituted a separate parish in 1894. The mild atmosphere and the pine woods have given it great and most deserved celebrity as a resort for invalids, particularly in the case of pulmonary disorders. The National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, erected in 1855, is a fine building and a most noble institution. The rise of this place has been most remarkable, for up to nearly the middle of the 19th century Bournemouth (the mouth of the burn) was but little more than a duck-decoy. The bathing is good, and it possesses all the usual seaside attractions, a pier, public gardens and a park, promenades, bands, etc., and excellent hotels. It is well supplied with modern churches and chapels, but possesses nothing whatever of antiquarian interest. *Boscombe*, to the

HAMPSHIRE

E. of Bournemouth, is a suburb with its own pier, railway station and gardens. A striking feature of the 1901 census return of the county borough of Bournemouth, which includes Boscombe, is that the females are 12,303 in excess of the males, an enormous disproportion considering that the total is only 47,003.

Bradley (3 m. from Bentworth). This retired village has a small church (All Saints), rebuilt in 1876; but a few old features, including the 14th century arcade of three low arches between nave and S. aisle, were retained in the interior.

Bramdean (3½ m. from Ropley) became celebrated in 1823 through the discovery at Brookwood, in this parish, of some singularly fine mosaic pavements of a Roman villa. They are illustrated in colour and fully described in Duthy's *Sketches of Hampshire* (1839). The church (St. Simon and Jude) is originally a 13th century structure and of little interest.

Bramley. The church (All Saints) is of much interest. The N. wall is Norm., and so too is the Purbeck marble font. On the S. side of the chancel there is early 13th century work, including a piscina shaft. The W. tower of brick was built shortly before the Commonwealth. A large disfiguring S. chapel or transept was built of brick by the Brocas family of Beaurepaire Park in 1801. It has recently been "restored," and the two great Moor's-head crests as vanes on the roof brightly repainted. The handsome W. gallery dates from 1728. The series of wall paintings, removed about fifteen years ago, are of consider-

BRADLEY—BRAMSHILL PARK

able interest. There is a realistic 13th century picture of the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a coarsely executed St. Christopher, *temp.* Henry VII., with the comic addition of mermaids in the river water at his feet. In the Brocas Chapel is a great piece of sculpture by Banks to the memory of Bernard Brocas, 1777.

Bramshaw (6 m. from Redbridge), on the Wilts margin of the New Forest, was formerly in the two counties of Hants and Wilts, but the latter portion was transferred to Hants in 1894, and made a new civil parish called Bramshaw East. The church of St. Peter stands alone (save for the vicarage) at the northern extremity of the scattered village on a well-wooded hill. It is a small cruciform structure, which was much rebuilt and altered in 1830. The red brick S. transept with low brick tower is of that date. There is a triple lancet window and other 13th century work at the W. end, and to that period belongs the circular-bowled font.

Bramshill Park (3½ m. from Winchfield) is a fine piece of woodland scenery, covering some 600 acres, and specially celebrated for the size and abundance of the Scotch firs, which are said to have been first introduced here on English soil in the time of James I. The house, which is one of the most famous examples of early Jacobean in the whole of England, was built by Edward, Lord Zouche, between 1607 and 1612. Only the centre of the original plan was completed. It is said to have been intended for the residence of Henry, Prince of Wales, and that it was his death that interfered

HAMPSHIRE

with the carrying out of the full design. Above the central pediment is the plume of the Prince of Wales and *Ich Dieu*. The open-work parapets give great distinction to the building. One of the special charms of Bramshill is the almost entire absence of modern improvement. The terraces and gardens, as well as the house, are much what they were 300 years ago. From the 17th century onwards it has been the seat of the baronets of the Cope family. It was in Bramshill Park that Archbishop Abbot accidentally killed a keeper, in the year 1621, when shooting at a deer with a crossbow.

Bramshott (1 m. from Liphook) is a large picturesque parish on the eastern border of the county, with well-wooded, undulating valleys. Liphook is its most populous hamlet. The Royal Anchor Hotel is an old house with some good carving. The church (St. Mary) is cruciform, with low central tower; but its interest has been much ruined by 19th century rebuildings and restorations. The nave was entirely rebuilt in 1872. The chancel is mainly of the first half of the 13th century, and the transepts 15th century. The font is 14th century, but spoilt by modern alterations. Under the tower is a 15th century brass with effigies of John Weston of Chiltley and Elizabeth his wife. The ancient manor-house of Old Place, now occupied as a farm, stands to the S.W. of the church. It still preserves its 15th century mullioned windows on the ground floor.

Bransgore. (See Christchurch.)

Breamore. Here was a small priory of Austin canons founded in the reign of Henry I. On the

BRAMSHOTT—BROCKENHURST

W. bank of the Avon, not far from the railway station, some slight remains of the old buildings can be traced; a large number of good 14th century encaustic tiles have been found on the site. The parish church (St. Mary) of Breamore is of great interest. During a restoration of 1897 abundant traces of pre-Conquest work became manifest. There are shallow transepts to the central tower, between the nave and chancel. Over the interior side of the S. arch is an inscription in Saxon capitals six inches long, which may be translated, "Here the Covenant becomes manifest to thee". The inscription was probably at one time continued round the other arches of the tower. It has been generally supposed that the words had reference to some covenant or contract of the founder, but it is far more likely that it relates to the Holy Eucharist. There is some good pre-Norm. long and short work outside the church, and other details of successive architectural periods. The remains of wall paintings inside the porch should be specially noted. In the churchyard is a most venerable yew tree.

BROCKENHURST has of late years grown in favour as a centre for visitors to the New Forest; the population has grown from 1,298 in 1891 to 1,585 in 1901. The village is embowered in trees, and some of the best forest scenery is in the parish. The church stands solitary on high ground in a well-wooded churchyard, which includes some forest trees. The S. entrance chancel arch (plain) and square Purbeck marble font are Norm.; the chancel is a good small example of work of Edward

HAMPSHIRE

I.'s time, *circa* 1300 ; the tower and spire and large N. aisle are of comparatively modern date. The interior is spoilt by the ugly and irreverent square squire's pew (Morant), which half blocks up the entrance to the chancel. In the church-yard is a magnificent old yew tree and the skeleton trunk of a once mighty oak.

Broughton (3 m. from Horsebridge) is a pretty village on the road from Winchester to Salisbury. The church (St. Mary) has some good features, *circa* 1200, and a noteworthy font. About 1 m. to the W. of the church and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the old Roman Road from Winchester to Sarum, remains of a villa and other relics have been found. Here was probably the Roman half-way station of "Brige".

Bullington (1½ m. from Sutton Scotney). The small church of St. Michael is mainly of 12th century date. To the N. of this parish is an ancient camp called Tidbury Ring, near to the highroad from Winchester to Whitchurch.

Burghclere. The station of Burghclere serves for the S. of the parish, and that of Highclere for the N. part. The old church (All Saints), near Highclere Station, underwent a most vigorous "restoration" in 1861, but still contains some good early 13th century windows. The Church of the Ascension, at the other end of the parish, was built in 1838 and much enlarged in 1875. There is a grand view from the summit of Beacon Hill, 858 ft. ; on its slopes is an early camp. At the extreme S. of the parish are the tumuli known as Seven Barrows.

BROUGHTON—BURSLEDON

Buriton (2 m. from Petersfield) has an interesting church dedicated to St. Mary. The nave is Norm., and the chancel early 13th century. Note the sedile, piscina and aumbry of the chancel, the rood screen, much restored in 1878; some old encaustic tiles, and the Bilson monument, 1595. Edward Gibbon, father of the historian, lived at Buriton manor-house, near the church, where he died in 1798. Bishop Lowth, the Hebrew scholar, was born at the rectory in 1710; his father, William Lowth, the commentator, was rector.

Burley (2½ m. from Holmsley). This is a new parish formed out of Ringwood. The church (St. John Baptist), built in 1839, was considerably enlarged in 1886-7. At Burley Lodge are the fine oaks known as the Twelve Apostles.

Burton (2 m. from Christchurch) is a pleasant village on the Avon, where Lamb and Southey spent the summer of 1797. It was formed into an ecclesiastical parish out of Christchurch in 1877; the church (St. Luke) was erected in 1894-5.

Bursledon stands on the W. bank of the Hamble, which is here crossed by a bridge on the Southampton and Portsmouth road. When the tide is up the estuary, which here widens into a little bay girt with trees, it is of much beauty. There is a small quay or wharf, where there used to be some naval shipbuilding; smaller vessels now trade here in bricks and coal. The church of St. Leonard was beautifully restored, and the ugly transepts of 1832 rebuilt by the late Mr. Sedding in 1888. There is a noteworthy Norm. font, enriched with interlaced arcading; a striking memorial wall paint-

HAMPSHIRE

ing of the Resurrection (1892) over the W. entrance, and a good lych-gate and W. portico of timber. Strawberries are extensively cultivated in this parish for the London market.

Brown Candover (5 m. from Alresford). The old church (St. Peter), which was of great interest and contained pre-Norman work, was pulled down in 1844, and a new one erected on a different site. In the new church is a 16th century brass, an old chair from the destroyed church of Chilton Candover, and some Italian altar-rails that were formerly in Northington Church.

Chilton Candover (5 m. from Alresford). The old church of St. Nicholas, possessing Saxon work, was deliberately pulled down in 1876, and has never been rebuilt. There were several old oak chairs in this church which had come from the old mansion-house of the Worsleys on the high ground just above the church. This large house was pulled down about 1800. One of the chairs is now in the new church of Brown Candover. On the opposite side of the highroad to the site of the destroyed church and mansion is a remarkably fine avenue of old yew trees about half a mile in length ; they are planted 40 ft. apart, and join for the most part throughout the whole length ; several of them have a girth of 12 ft.

Preston Candover (6 m. from Alresford). The old church (St. Mary) which had particularly valuable pre-Conquest work, was pulled down, save the chancel, in 1884, and a new church built on another site. In the old chancel, retained as a

BROWN CANDOVER—CHARFORD

mortuary chapel, there is a brass effigy and inscription to Catherine Dabrigecourt, 1607.

Catherington (4 m. from Rowland's Castle). The church (St. Catherine), extensively restored in 1883, stands on high ground with a massive embattled tower. There is a good deal of early Norm. work, and a fine monument to Chief-Justice Sir Nicholas Hyde (1631) and his lady. *Horndean*, 1 mile E. of the church, the most populous part of the parish, is on the highroad from Portsmouth to Petersfield. A tram line from Portsmouth to Horndean, through Cosham, was opened in 1903. Much of the old *Forest of Bere* is in this parish. It was once a royal hunting ground, containing 16,000 acres, but is now enclosed. The parts of the old forest belonging to the Crown, which are woodland at the present day, only extend over 1,446 acres.

Chaltan (4 m. from Rowland's Castle), on the Sussex border, has a small church (St. Michael), chiefly 13th century, with an embattled western tower. There is a low side window in the chancel. *Idsworth* (2 m. from Rowland's Castle) is a chapelry. The ancient chapel stands among yew trees in Idsworth Park, the seat of Sir A. H. Clarke-Jervoise. In the chancel are old wall paintings illustrative of incidents in the lives of St. John Baptist and St. Hubert.

Chandlersford is a civil parish formed in 1897. The situation is considered specially healthy, and the population has increased from 451 in 1891 to 1,085 in 1901.

Charford. (See Hale.)

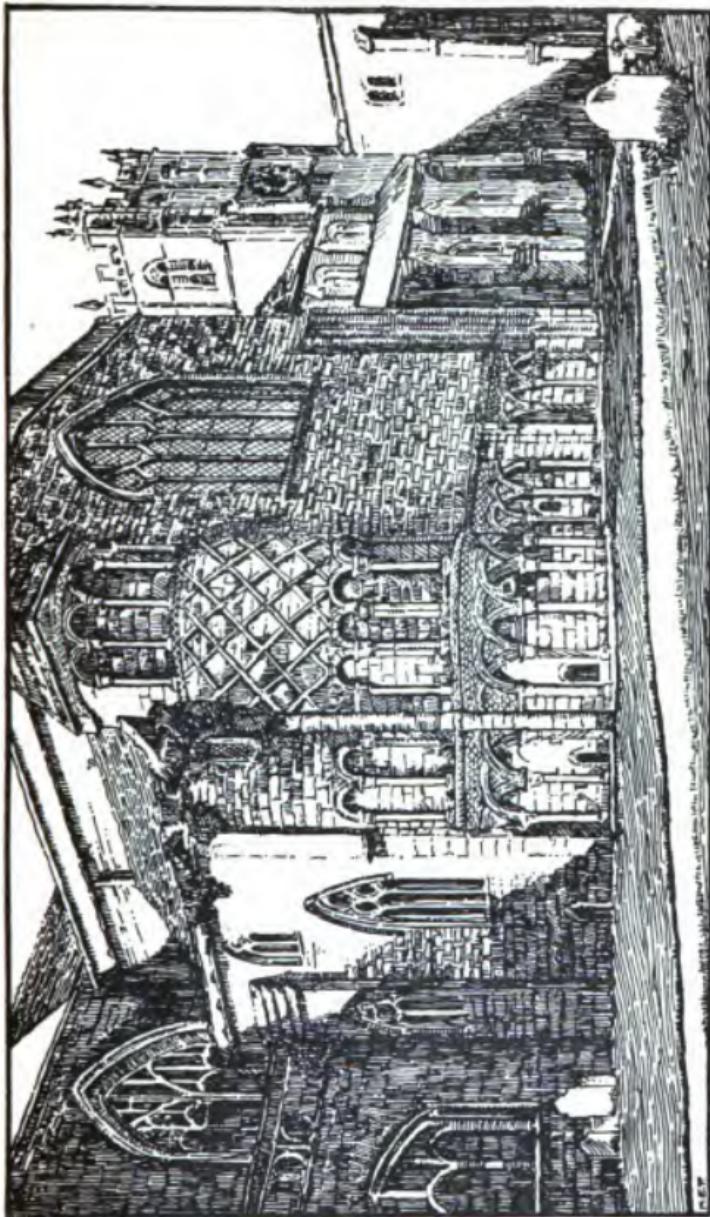
HAMPSHIRE

Chawton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alton). The church (St. Nicholas) was burnt down in 1871; the present building was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield. There is a fine rood screen, with figures of our Lord and Sts. Mary and John. There is a monument with effigy to Sir Richard Knight, 1679, on the N. side of the chancel, rescued from the old church. In the village is a plain red-brick house, of two storeys, once the home of the famed novelist, Jane Austen. Chawton House, the seat of Mr. Montagu George Knight, is an interesting and picturesque building of considerable size. It is of late 16th century date, with large 17th century additions. The house is rich in woodwork, and there is a fine series of family portraits.

Cheriton ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alresford) Church (St. Michael) has a 13th century chancel and other good points. At Lambly Lane, N.E. of the village, are some mounds that mark the burial of those who fell in "Alresford Fight," on 29th March, 1644. In this important battle, the result of which was to open Winchester and the W. to Waller and the Parliamentary forces, there were about 10,000 combatants engaged on each side. It is said that 1,400 were killed or wounded of the King's forces and 900 of the Parliament's.

Chilbolton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fullerton) Church (St. Mary) shows evidence of Norm. building in the blocked-up clerestory window towards the W. end of the S. aisle. The church is of the beginning of the 13th century, and the nave arcades are *circa* 1300. An inscription at the E. end of the N.

CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY



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CHAWTON—CHRISTCHURCH

aisle records the careful restoration work effected in 1893, when the tower at the W. end of the S. aisle was erected. The old linen-fold panelling in front of some of the quire stalls ; the chancel screen, some of which is of 15th century date ; the upper doorway to the rood-loft on the N. side, the three piscina niches and the pulpit, a good example of advanced Elizabethan carving, should be noticed.

Chilcombe (2 m. from Winchester) is a picturesque village on the Itchen. St. Catherine's Hill and other chalk downs are in the parish. The small restored church (St. Andrew) has a Norm. low side window in the chancel. The E. window is exceptional, having a quatrefoil inserted in an old Norm. window over two square-headed lights.

Chilworth (2½ m. from Chandlersford). Church rebuilt, and of no interest.

Christchurch, a municipal borough, with an almost stationary population of about 4,000, lies in the angle formed by the junction of the Avon and the Stour where they enter a short inlet of the sea. At one time it had a harbour of some little importance, but that has been long ago quite blocked up with shoals. Its history begins about the year 900, when the Saxon chronicler records the capture of Twyneham (as it was then called) by Ethelwold in the course of his struggle for the crown with Edward the Elder. About this time Christchurch, the great minster that served the town and several of the surrounding parishes, became so important an ecclesiastical centre that its name eventually gained the mastery over the old name of Twyneham.

HAMPSHIRE

At the time of the *Domesday Survey* there were twenty-four secular canons resident at the minster church. Meanwhile, under William Rufus, the infamous Ranulph Flambard obtained a royal grant of the town and church, and gradually suppressed the canonries as they became vacant. On Flambard's death there were but five of the Twyneham canons left, and Henry I. gave the town and church to his cousin, Richard de Redvers, who proved a benefactor and established a dean to rule the church. In 1150 this establishment was changed into a priory of Austin canons, and continued as one of the chief religious houses of that order for about four centuries. The high altar of the quire of the new priory church was consecrated in 1195, but the alterations of the nave of the much-rebuilt church were not finished until 1234. The old chartulary of the priory contains most interesting particulars as to the dedication of a series of altars between these two dates, specifying the numerous relics that were placed in each. The history of this priory, as set forth in the *Vict. Co. Hist. of Hants* (vol. ii., pp. 152-160), is of exceptional interest. Reference can only here be made to the time of its suppression. The first Hampshire Commission of 1536, intended by Henry VIII. to find reasons for sweeping away the religious houses, made very favourable reports of the lives of the inmates and of the good esteem in which they were held, but this did not avert their doom. In May, 1538, John Draper, Prior of Christchurch, who had been made one of the King's chaplains, and who was on good terms with several about

CHRISTCHURCH

Court, petitioned against the suppression of his house. He pleaded that the church was the parish church for the town and its hamlets, with its 1,600 communicants ; that the country round about was very barren, there being no other like place of refuge within 8 or 9 miles, and in some directions 16 or 18 miles ; that the poor of the country round were fed there day by day ; that a school was kept and a master provided for the children ; and that there was a daily lecture in divinity. The only effect of this remonstrance was to stave off the evil day for some eighteen months, and to secure for the prior, when at last he was bribed and cajoled into making what was termed a "surrender," the then very great pension of £133 6s. 8d., together with the mansion of the prior's lodgings. The surrender was made on 28th November, 1539. The visitors reported, with gusto, how they had reserved the best of the plate and jewels, including "a litell chalys of golde," for the King's table, and how they had themselves defaced the beautiful chantry chapel but lately erected by the Countess of Salisbury for the burial of herself and her son, Cardinal Pole. The notorious and infamous Dr. London was one of the Hampshire "visitors" who made this report. He was shortly afterwards put to open penance for adultery, and died in prison for perjury. These visitors, naturally enough, reported that the great church was "superfluous" ; but as the nave had so long been used as a parish church, sufficient influence was brought to bear to save it from demolition. The whole church, with the cemetery on

HAMPSHIRE

the N. side, was granted in 1540 to the churchwardens and parishioners.

An avenue of elms on the N. or town side of the priory church leads to the unusually large and beautiful 13th century porch, which is 40 ft. long. The windows and buttresses of the N. aisle are also of the first half of the 13th century, together with the clerestory; but the rest of the great nave of seven bays is, broadly speaking, the original Norm. work, and is one of the best examples in England of the later and more decorative Norm., though not nearly so impressive as Romsey. The most striking and finest feature of the Norm. work is the richly decorated rounded turret at the E. angle of the N. transept. The vaulting of the nave aisles is original Norm., that of the nave modern stucco. The N. transept is mainly Norm.; the S. transept has a good deal of late 15th century work; below each is a Norm. crypt, not Saxon as sometimes asserted. The S. transept has a Norm. apsidal chapel on the E.; the similar chapel of the other transept gave way to two chapels of the second half of the 13th century. The four great arches of the crossing of the church were undoubtedly constructed to carry a low tower or lantern; and there is no doubt that one formerly existed which probably fell towards the end of the 15th century, when it was decided not to re-erect it, but to build in its stead the fine tower at the W. end of the nave. This was accomplished in the days of Prior William Eyre, 1501-20. The quire was also rebuilt in the 15th century. The long Lady Chapel at the E.

CHRISTCHURCH

end, with its two wings forming the eastern ends of the quire aisles, is undoubtedly earlier work than the late 15th century of the quire, and was originally attached to the old Norm. quire. This work was begun in 1398. Over the Lady Chapel is a chamber known as St. Michael's Loft. It may have served as an additional sacristy, but seems to have had an altar of its own. Until comparatively recent days it was used as the Grammar School of the parish.

The rich rood screen, which had been much mutilated, was restored in 1848, and still retains a good deal of the original 14th century workmanship. The old rood screen that shut off the parochial church in the nave from the church of the canons was originally erected across the first bay of the nave, but was subsequently moved to its present position. The western part of the quire retains the old stalls with quaintly carved misericords. Behind the much raised high altar is a remarkable old stone reredos, representing the Tree of Jesse or genealogy of Christ ; the Adoration of the Magi is carved with much quaint spirit. In front of the altar is a slab to Baldwin de Redvers, 1216. To the N. of the altar is the beautiful Salisbury chantry so shamelessly defaced at the dissolution of the monastery as already recorded. At the E. end of the N. quire aisle stands a chest tomb carrying the very fine alabaster effigies of Sir John and Lady Chydioke, 1455, most inappropriately removed here from the nave. In this chapel, as well as in the corresponding one on the S. side, the exceptionally fine small piscina niches, with

HAMPSHIRE

three little brackets for figures, are most noteworthy. At the E. end of the S. quire aisle is the chapel of the last prior, John Draper, who was rewarded for being so "conformable," not only with a big pension, but by being made a suffragan bishop under the title of Bishop of Neapolis. In the recesses of the side walls of the Lady Chapel are the tombs of Sir Thomas West and Lady Alice West, his mother, who were its founders. At the E. end is a fine reredos of tabernacle work with a series of niches ; when perfect and richly coloured and gilded, it must have presented a splendid appearance. Below it stands the old stone altar, with its slab of Purbeck marble 11 ft. by 3 ft. 10 in.

Beneath the tower, at the W. end of the nave, is a monument in white marble to the poet Shelley, with a marvellously appropriate stanza from his own *Adonais* as an epitaph. The monument, showing the body gracefully relaxed instead of stiffened by death, supported on the knees of his wife, is no doubt a beautiful work of art ; but the whole thing is false sentiment, unreal in its execution, and from every point of view utterly out of place. The poet's wife was not present when the body was found ; Shelley was never at Christchurch, and the entire conception is a most painful and obvious parody of a Pieta, or the Virgin supporting the dead Christ. The only excuse for its presence here is that the poet's son resided at Boscombe Manor in this neighbourhood. It is highly unfortunate that those in charge of this church ever permitted the erection of this pagan

CHRISTCHURCH

tomb. We find ourselves in entire accord with the writer of the last edition of Murray's *Guide to the County*, who says of this monument, that "its unfitness for a position in a Christian church becomes the more apparent the longer it is studied".

It must be difficult to arrange for the management of a beautiful old church, visited by such a stream of tourists from growing Bournemouth and elsewhere ; but the present plan whereby the table of the money-changer greets the visitor, who is rigidly excluded even from the nave till the fee is paid, immediately on entering the consecrated building, might with much advantage be improved. At Romsey Abbey, for instance, you feel in a moment that you are in a church ; at Christchurch, on the other hand, it becomes rather hard to realise it.

At the W. end of the churchyard is a gravestone thus inscribed : "We were not slayne but raysd : raysd not to life : but to be buried twice by men of strife : what rest could the living have when dead had none : agree amongst you here we ten are one. Hen. Rogers died April 17. 1641. I.R." This epitaph has given rise to continued discussion, and has hitherto failed to produce any satisfactory solution. The best solution, given long ago by Grose in his *Olio*, is the tradition that it refers to some drowned persons who had been buried in a certain field, dug up by its owner, and reburied in the churchyard. It is unfortunate that the presence of this stone, much sought after by some, forms the excuse for numbers of rude lads to surround the entrance to the churchyard,

HAMPSHIRE

and often the churchyard path itself, pestering visitors to give them pence to conduct them to the place where it stands.

The conventional buildings of the priory stood on the S. side of the nave. There are very few remains, but the two doorways into the cloister from the nave still exist, and traces of the night-stairs from the dormitory into the S. transept.

There is nothing of antiquity or interest in Christchurch outside the priory church, save the castle and the castellan's house. Near the high-road, in Castle Street, stands the Norman House, as it is usually termed, on the bank of the stream. It is of late Norm. character, and of a simple oblong shape, about 80 ft. by 35 ft. The ground floor has a number of loopholes; the upper floor, to which part of the stone stairs remain, has several characteristic Norm. windows. This building was in close connection with the adjoining castle to the W. of the house, of which a part of the keep remains on an artificial mound.

Church Oakley ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Oakley Station). The church of St. Leonard, lavishly restored and rebuilt in parts in 1869, is worth visiting, for it was rebuilt by Archbishop Wareham (1503-1532), who was a native of the parish. The archbishop's arms are over the W. doorway of the tower. There is an old memorial glass window at the W. end of the S. aisle, and a monument to the archbishop's parents, 1487. At Malshanger, the seat of the Warehams for several generations, is a modern house, but a lofty octagonal tower pertaining to the old house still remains.

CHURCH OAKLEY—COLDEN COMMON

Clanfield (5 m. from Rowland's Castle). The church of St. James was rebuilt in 1879 on the old site; font and W. window are from the old church.

Lower Clatford, or Goodworth Clatford, has an interesting church (St. Peter). The S. arcade of the nave has early Norm. pillars, with 13th century arches, having dog-tooth mouldings. The N. arcade has later Norm. work. The W. tower is 13th century, but shingled spire later. Many Norm. moulded stones worked up in the tower. The square-bowled font is also of Norm. date. There are indications that the church was originally cruciform with central tower, probably of late Saxon 11th century date. The chancel is mainly 13th century, *circa* 1225.

Upper Clatford (2 m. from Clatford Station). The church (All Saints), rather poorly restored in 1890, has one remarkable feature. The nave is divided from the chancel by two slightly pointed arches supported by a massive circular pier with corresponding responds. This work appears to pertain to the last quarter of the 12th century. There are remains of a Norm. doorway in the N. aisle, and the shell of the tower seems to be of like date.

Cliddesden (2 m. from Basingstoke). The church (St. Leonard), almost entirely rebuilt in 1868 and altered in 1890, is of little interest.

Colbury (1 m. from Lyndhurst Road) is a newly formed parish with a new church. The New Forest Union House is in this parish.

Colden Common (2½ m. from Shawford) was formed into a parish out of Owslebury and Twy-

HAMPSHIRE

ford in 1843. The church (Holy Trinity) was erected in 1844.

Colemore (1 m. from Tisted). The church, dedicated to St. Peter-ad-Vincula, shows traces of having been originally of a small cruciform plan, possibly pre-Norm. The chancel was rebuilt in 1874-5, but the nave shows both 12th and 13th century work. The Purbeck marble font is Norm. There is a 15th century chancel screen.

Compton (1 m. from Shawford) has an interesting small church (All Saints), with a Norm. nave and early 13th century chancel. The font, the two piscinas and the wall painting in the splay of one of the N. chancel windows are noteworthy.

Copythorne (2½ m. from Lyndhurst Road), formerly called North Eling, is a modern parish, with a church built in 1838.

Corhampton (1½ m. from Droxford), a comparatively modern corruption of Cornhampton, has a small but most interesting late Saxon church. The walls of chancel and nave are pre-Conquest, as is shown by the stone ribs or pilaster strips; the good arcading round the disused N. door, the sundial on the S. side, the chancel arch and probably the stone chair in the chancel are all of that date. The E. wall of the chancel fell down about 1855, when it was somewhat extended; the original chancel end was of an apse shape. The font is Norm. and the pulpit Jacobean. There is a noble old yew tree, with a girth of 22½ feet, on the S. side of the churchyard. Beneath it, utilised as a seat, rests the old altar stone with six consecration crosses.

COLEMORE—CRONDALL

Cosham, a small uninteresting town (pop. 2,859), was formed into a parish in 1894 by the union of the two old parishes of Widley and Wymering. Widley Church (St. Mary Magdalen) was rebuilt in 1849; Wymering Church (Sts. Peter and Paul) has some Norm. work, but has been severely restored.

Crawley (4 m. from Stockbridge). The church (St. Mary) has some interesting Norm. and 13th century remains, but was severely treated in 1887 when the chancel was rebuilt. There is a brass in the chancel to Dr. Michael Renniger, who held this rectory from 1560 till his death in 1609. He was Archdeacon of Winchester and one of Queen Elizabeth's chaplains. In the grounds of Crawley Court is a tennis-court, erected for the use of George IV., when he was residing at Rookley, a large house 3 m. to the S.W. Northwood Park, 2½ m. S.E., is now a naval college.

Crofton. (See Titchfield.)

Crondall (4 m. from Farnham) is a large parish, and the considerable village (pop. 1,505) has one or two houses of some age and interest. Near an ancient encampment at Barley Pound some fine mosaic pavements were found in 1815; they were, unhappily, destroyed in 1855. At the S.E. corner of this parish, on the verge of Enshot Heath, is a considerable earthwork, with double ditch and vallum, bearing the common name of Caesar's Camp. Near here, in 1828, a rare and valuable small collection of Merovingian gold coins was discovered; they are in the possession of Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy of Itchel Manor. The church (All Saints) is a building of exceptional interest, mainly

HAMPSHIRE

of late Norm. and Transition, extending probably over the last quarter of the 12th century. It was grievously "restored" in 1845, but repaired on better lines in 1871 and again in 1882. The groined chancel and clerestories of the nave are the most noteworthy architectural features. The old central lantern was taken down in 1658, and a brick tower built of excellent workmanship on the N. side of the church. In the chancel is a fine brass to Nicholas Kaermen, vicar, 1381; against the N. wall is a monument to Sir George Paulett, 1558, and against the S. wall one with brasses to John Gyfford, 1563.

Crookham (pop. 2,148) was taken out of Cron-dall as an ecclesiastical parish in 1842. The church is of that date.

Crux Easton ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Titchfield), a little parish with seventeen houses and eighty-six inhabitants, has a small brick church (St. Michael) erected in 1775 on the old site, and restored in 1895.

Curdridge (close to Botley Station) was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1838 out of Bishops Waltham, and constituted a civil parish in 1894. The present church (St. Peter) is a fine design of T. G. Jackson, R.A., built in 1887; the lofty embattled tower was erected in 1894.

South Damerham ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fordingbridge) is a parish that was transferred from Wilts to Hants in 1895. The church (St. George), restored in 1857, is in the main 13th century.

East Dean (1 m. from Dean Station) and *Lockersley* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dunbridge), chapelries of Mottisfont, were formed into a separate parish in

CROOKHAM—DIBDEN

1884. The little church of East Dean, restored in 1895, is of 13th century date; Lockersley has a modern church erected in 1889-90.

Dogmersfield (2 m. from Winchfield). Dogmersfield Park, the seat of Sir H. Bouvier Paulet St. John - Mildmay, is beautifully wooded and nearly encircled by the Basingstoke Canal. In the hall are some fine pictures; the best are a full-length portrait of Prince Rupert, by Lely, and four portraits presented by Charles I. to Lady Mildmay. The old church used to stand close to the hall, but was pulled down in 1806, and rebuilt on the verge of the park at Flood's Farm. This church is now in ruins, and the unfenced churchyard a tangle of nettles and briars. In 1843 a church was built on a more convenient site, close to the highroad. It is a particularly well-built example of the style that prevailed *temp.* Edward I. Some 18th and 19th century family monuments were moved here from the older church.

Deane (2 m. from Overton). The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in 1818, at the then immense cost of £7,000; after a somewhat elaborate Gothic style, quite unusual for that date. Various improvements were made in 1865.

Denmead (6 m. from Cosham) was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1880 out of the parishes of Hambledon and Catherington. There are the remains of an old chapel desecrated at the Reformation incorporated with a farmhouse. The church (All Saints) was erected in 1880.

Dibden (4 m. from Totton). The church, overlooking Southampton Water, has undergone a

HAMPSHIRE

series of "restorations" in 1862; 1874, when the N. aisle was rebuilt; 1876; 1882, when a new tower was built, and 1885-86. But there is still some old work, chiefly 13th century, left.

Droxford. The church (St. Mary and All Saints), restored in 1847, 1872 and 1903, possesses much interest and a diversity of styles. There are handsome Norm. doorways on the S. and N.; the piers of both the nave arcades are of the same period, with pointed arches of a later date. In the S. wall of the chancel are traces of two former Norm. lights, and the chancel arch is of that style. The arches at the E. end of the nave aisles into the chancel chapels are of the 13th century. The windows of these chapels are good examples of the first quarter of the 14th century. The aisle windows and the W. tower of three stages, with later brick battlements, are of late 15th century date. In the interior three piscina niches, a fine image niche in the S. chapel, the graceful effigy of the mother of John Droxford in the same chapel, and the entrances to the rood-loft should be noticed. *Shedfield* (2½ m. from Botley) was taken out of Droxford and made an ecclesiastical parish in 1829. The present church (St. John Baptist) was erected in 1875; the tower of the old church still stands in the churchyard.

Dummer (5 m. from Basingstoke and Micheldever) has a small church (All Saints) of special interest. The chancel and general fabric is of the first half of the 13th century. The W. doorway, W. porch and several windows are of the 15th century. In the interior should be noticed the

DROXFORD—EASTLEIGH

large image niche to the N. of the chancel arch with an opening or squint at the back into the chancel ; the large squint on the other side of the chancel arch ; the sepulchral recess in the N. wall of the nave ; the old oak pulpit, *circa* 1400 ; brasses to the At Moore family ; the large W. gallery with balustrades of Charles II. date, and the spiral altar-rails of the same period. The very exceptional, if not unique, feature of this church is the large, panelled canopy of 15th century date against the E. wall of the nave over the chancel arch ; it springs from a rough kind of tie-beam, and was doubtless constructed to add dignity to the great Rood or Crucifix which formerly stood beneath it. George Whitfield's first curacy was at this church. The ancient seat of the Dummer family stands near the church ; parts of the walls of this manor-house are of great thickness and supposed to be of 14th century date. Kempshott Park of 150 well-wooded acres is now included within this parish. The ancient manor-house was pulled down in 1774 and the present mansion erected in its place. It was occasionally used by George IV., when Prince Regent, as a hunting-lodge. In the summer of 1888 an important discovery of prehistoric cinerary urns was made at Dummer Clump. The best specimens are now to be seen in the Southampton and Reading Museums.

Durley (3 m. from Botley) has a "thoroughly restored" church (Holy Cross) of cruciform shape and 13th century date. The western wooden belfry with low shingled spire is of later date.

Eastleigh, constituted an ecclesiastical parish in

HAMPSHIRE

1868 out of South Stoneham, is a rapidly growing centre of the carriage-works of the L. and S.W. Railway Co., and an important junction of their system. The population increased from 3,613 in 1891 to 7,779 in 1901. It has no notable buildings.

Easton (3 m. from Winchester) has a notable late Norman church (St. Mary), with a vaulted apse, fine chancel arch and S. doorway. The mural monument to the widow of the time-serving William Barton, a tool of Cromwell's, once an Austin prior, and afterwards successively Bishop of St. Asaph, St. David's, Bath and Wells and Chichester, is worth noting, for her five daughters were married to five bishops. The church was restored in 1872.

Ecchinswell (3 m. from Burghclere), an ancient village of the N. Downs, has a good modern church, 1886, by Messrs. Bodley and Garner. The living is annexed to *Sydmonton* (1 m. from Burghclere), which also has a new church, with Norm. doorway and eastern arch of the tower from the old fabric.

Eldon (2½ m. from Mottisfont), with an acreage of 276, is said to be the smallest parish in the kingdom. The little church (St. John Baptist), occasionally served from Mottisfont, of 12th and 13th century dates, stands in the farmyard.

Eling (1 m. from Totton), at the head of the Southampton Water, has an old church (St. Mary) on high ground above the village. In 1865 the church was so extensively "restored" that it looks quite new externally, save for the 15th century

EASTON—ELLINGHAM

tower built up in the western bay of the N. side. In the interior, however, there is clear proof of a fairly large Norm. church on this site in the 12th century, which had nave, aisles and transepts. There is other work of the 13th and 14th centuries. *Totton*, the principal place in this parish, with a chapel of ease, has a steam flour-mill and steam saw-mills.

ELLINGHAM (3 m. from Ringwood). An alien priory was founded here in 1160, as a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Saveur-le-Vicomte, Coutances. After the dissolution of the alien priories, Henry VI. bestowed the rents on Eton College. Of this priory, which stood to the W. of the parish church, there are now no remains. It is said that some old Purbeck marble coffin slabs of the 13th century, with crosses in relief, in the chancel of the church are from the old priory, but this is doubtful. The church (St. Mary) is a picturesque building, much over-restored in 1884-5; the original parts of the fabric are mainly 13th century. The space at the back of the rood-loft, over the 15th century screen, is filled up with lath and plaster, and bears the Commandments, Creed and Our Father painted in black letter in Renaissance borders; below them are two texts in Bishop's Bible version of the like date (late Elizabethan), and also the royal arms with "C. R., 1671," and two texts of the same date as the arms. There is a good pew parlance with tester head on the N. side of the nave; a Jacobean pulpit; and a recess on the S. side for the rood-loft stairs. At the W. end is some Renaissance panelling, framing a remarkable small

HAMPSHIRE

picture of the Last Judgment by the Flemish painter Golzius (1558-1617). This picture was taken from a church at the sacking of Cadiz in 1702 by Admiral Lord Windsor, and presented to this church, where it served as an altar-piece until 1884. The S. porch is of brickwork (1720); a remarkable painted sundial fills up all the gable. In the churchyard, close to the S. wall of the nave, is a massive chest tomb, inscribed in almost illegible lettering : "Here lieth Dame Alicia Lisle and her daughter, Ann Hortell, who died 17 day Feb., 1703. Alicia Lisle dyed the second of Sept., 1685." In this simple way is recorded the tragic death of the most noted victim of the Bloody Assize. Alice Lisle, of Moyles Court, in this parish, a widow of threescore and ten, gave shelter, after the battle of Sedgemoor, to John Hicks, a dissenting minister and active supporter of Monmouth, but whom Lady Lisle believed to be escaping from a warrant for illegal preaching. She was arrested for harbouring a traitor; Jefferies bullied the jury into finding her guilty on 28th August, 1685, and sentenced her to be burnt alive the same afternoon. The Bishop of Winchester secured for her a few days' respite and an alteration in the sentence. The aged lady, daughter and heiress of Sir White Beckenshaw of Moyles Court, was beheaded in Winchester market-place on 2nd September, "the victim of a judicial murder". There is a monument to her mother, Alice Beckenshaw, in the nave of the church.

Ellisfield (2 m. from Herriard) has a 13th century church (St. Martin), much restored in

ELLISFIELD--EMPSHOTT

1872, with a tower rebuilt in 1885. To the S.W. of the village is a circular camp overgrown with wood. It is traditionally associated with a defeat of the Britons by Ella, King of the South Saxons, who is said to have given his name to the parish.

Elson. (See Gosport.)

Elvetham ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fleet). Elvetham House is the fine modern residence of Lord Calthrope in a beautifully wooded park of 300 acres. This was formerly the seat of the Seymours, Earls of Hertford. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here on a visit of four days. The church (St. Mary) stands in the park close to the house. It was rebuilt throughout in a somewhat imposing fashion, imitative of Norm. work, in 1840-41. Almost the only trace of the old fabric is the trefoiled piscina niche with dog-tooth moulding (13th century) which has been replaced on the S. side of the chancel. There are a variety of Calthrope memorials from the former church, the most noticeable being the busts of Reynolds Calthrope, 1714, and Priscilla, his first wife, 1709, against the E. wall. The church is worth visiting to see the singularly beautiful painted marble reredos with the Crucified Lord in the centre, and the Blessed Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel as the side subjects. It was placed in the church in 1889. At Hartford Bridge, in this parish, is a small church of timber erected in 1876.

Empshott ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Liss). The church of the Holy Rood, picturesquely situated, has had its interesting and exceptional chancel screen, dated

HAMPSHIRE

1624, unhappily removed to the W. end. The architectural history of the church was much confused by a "restoration" of 1859, but there is some good 13th century work with dog-tooth moulding. The font is early in that century.

Emsworth, a former chapelry of Warblington, provided itself with a proprietary licensed chapel (St. Peter) in 1790, which served for Church of England worship until 1852, when it was suffered to fall into decay. In 1876 it was actually purchased by a company and fitted up for entertainments and lectures! The church of St. James was built in 1840, and much improved and enlarged in 1892. Emsworth, at the head of an inlet of the sea called Emsworth Harbour, is now a small town and favourite wintering station of yachts. There is a fair trade in shipbuilding, and in sail, net and rope making, and the oyster fisheries are considerable.

Eversley (3½ m. from Winchfield) is a large scattered parish, with much well-wooded scenery, made famous as the parish which was served by Charles Kingsley from his ordination in 1847 until his death in 1875. The rectory is a most unattractive house. The church (St. Mary) consists of chancel, nave and N. aisle, with a tower at its W. end. The brick tower bears the date 1735, and is so poor of its kind that in this case the veil of ivy is to be welcomed. Apparently the nave of the old church was destroyed at the same time to make way for a painfully mean and cheap style of early Georgian work. The only bit of old work left is the S.E. angle buttress and part of the S. wall of

EMSWORTH—EXBURY

the chancel. On the death of Charles Kingsley, 23rd January, 1875, £1,200 was subscribed to effect the "thorough restoration" of the church, as described on a brass in the N. aisle. But no amount of money could make such a church as this attractive or devotional. It is pleasanter to associate Kingsley's memory with the simple cross in the churchyard on the S. side, hidden away in the overgrown shrubs. Round the head of the Maltese cross are the words "God is Love". The base is lettered, "Revd. Charles Kingsley, January 23rd, 1875". After Mrs. Kingsley's death was added, "And Fanny his Wife," and below the two names are the three pregnant Latin words, "*Amavimus, amamus, amabimus*".

On the chancel floor is a brass to Richard Pendleton, 1502, with a large cross of unique interlaced design. In an archway between the chancel and N. chapel is a chest tomb bearing the peaceful and exquisitely sculptured effigy of "Dame Mariane Cope, MDCCCLXXII. May she rest in peace." There is an ugly Georgian screen to the chancel; it is strangely painted, light blue predominating. (See Bramshill.)

Ewhurst (3 m. from Kingsclere). The old church (St. Mary) of this small parish of the N. Downe was rebuilt throughout in 1872-73.

Exbury (10 m. from Brockenhurst) is a beautifully wooded parish on the E. bank of the Beaulieu River. It was a chapelry of Fawley until 1863. The church, on the site of a former parochial chapel, was built in 1830. In the church is a monument to Colonel Mitford, the

HAMPSHIRE

historian of Greece, who once resided at Exbury House.

Exton (2 m. from Droxford) Church (Sts. Peter and Paul) was almost rebuilt in 1847, after the style of the third quarter of the 13th century. On the S. side of the chancel is a wide trefoil-headed piscina niche with a double drain. The old Jacobean altar-table is at the W. end behind a screen.

Facombe (4½ m. from Burghclere) has a modern church (St. Barnabas) built in 1866. The old church of this small parish which stood at Netherton, a beautiful hamlet a mile to the W., has been unhappily pulled down.

Fair Oak. (See Bishopstoke.)

FAREHAM is an old market-town and seaport at the head of a creek that forms the western arm of Portsmouth Harbour. Vessels of 300 tons can lie at the quay. There is a thriving tan-yard, a steam flour-mill, and potteries for tiles and flower-pots. It has a population of 8,246, being an increase of 300 since 1891. Fareham was a parliamentary borough in the reign of Edward I., but it is a singularly unattractive little town, and has hardly any vestige of antiquity pertaining to it. The parish church of St. Peter is a strange building. The body of the old fabric was pulled down in 1812, and a huge, ugly, red-brick barn, with an interior width of 96 ft., erected in its place. The old 13th century chancel was spared. In 1888 a fine new chancel was added, and the old chancel retained as a N. chapel. Holy Trinity Church is a building of white brick, with a spire. It was

EXTON—FARNBOROUGH

built in 1835-37. There are no other buildings of any importance.

Farleigh Wallop ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Basingstoke) was the ancient seat of the Wallop family. The old house, where Sir Henry Wallop entertained Queen Elizabeth, was burned down in 1661. The present house was built on the same site by the first Earl of Portsmouth. The church (St. Andrew), a small cruciform building, was "restored" and much altered in 1871-72.

Farley Chamberlayne ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Romsey). In the small church (St. John) are a series of monuments of the St. John family, the oldest of which has an effigy of William St. John, 1600. About a mile to the N. of the church, on Farley Down, stands a monument, 30 ft. high, erected in 1795 by Sir Paulet St. John to record the exploit of a favourite hunter, which leapt into a chalk pit 25 ft. deep without injury to horse or rider.

Farlington. The church of St. Andrew was completely rebuilt in 1872 in 14th century style. The only remnants of the old church are a few mural monuments. On the S. wall of the chancel is a brass plate to the memory of Anthony Pounde, of Drayton, 1547. At the W. end of the church is a tablet in an effective sculptured frame to Thomas Smith, "Lord of the Manor of Farlington and Drayton, and Patron of this Church": He died in 1742.

FARNBOROUGH, which has grown in population during the last decade from 8,071 to 11,500, owes its increase for several decades to the fact that the

HAMPSHIRE

North Camp, Aldershot, is within the parish bounds. The old church (St. Peter), on high ground on the verge of Farnborough Park, near the station, has been much enlarged and restored. It retains some 13th century work, a good 15th century timber porch, a late screen and Jacobean balustrades to the W. gallery. The North Camp church of St. Mark was erected in 1881. The most attractive feature of Farnborough is the beautifully situated and remarkable Roman Catholic church of St. Michael, erected in 1887 by the Empress Eugénie, as the mortuary of her husband and son. It is a large dome structure of white Bath stone, of a florid but effective design. The actual mausoleum for the remains of the Emperor and Prince Imperial is a spacious and lofty crypt under the chancel. Close to the church is a priory, now occupied by the Benedictine monks ejected by the French Government from the Abbey of Solesmes, so far-famed for the purity of its Gregorian music. The Empress Eugénie occupies Farnborough Hill, which stands in a well-wooded park of 200 acres.

Farringdon (3 m. from Alton). The church (All Saints), 13th century, enlarged and restored in 1858, is celebrated for having been served by Gilbert White, as curate, from 1761 to 1785.

Fawley (9½ m. from Brockenhurst) parish has a variety of beautiful wooded and heath scenery within its limits; it has a small quay on a creek off Southampton Water. The church (All Saints) is of much architectural interest. The tower at the E. end of the S. aisle, the W. doorway, the chancel

FARRINGDON—FORDINGBRIDGE

arch and the pillars and responds of the disused chapels are Norm., but the arcades were altered in the 13th century, and there is a good deal of work, including the E. window of the chancel, *circa* 1300. Against the S. wall of the chancel is a brass to the memory of Henry Audley, "His Majesties late receiver-generall of counties of Southampton, Wilteshire and Gloucestershire," 1606. At *Langley*, 2 miles south of the village, is a chapel of ease.

Fleet was formed into a parish out of Crondall, Elvetham and Yateley in 1863. The rather fine red-brick church (13th century style) was built in 1861. The Fleet Lake or Pond, which used to be one of the sources of the fish supply for the Winchester monks, covers 130 acres. There has recently been much building on the common and high ground overlooking the lake. The population rose from 1,067 in 1891 to 2,021 in 1901.

FORDINGBRIDGE. This small town (pop. 3,162) is pleasantly situated on the Avon. There is a fair trade carried on here in the manufacture of sail-cloth and canvas. The Friday market has been discontinued, but an annual fair on 9th September is maintained. A convenient Town Hall was built in 1879. The church (St. Mary) is a building of considerable interest. It has of late been most carefully restored on conservative lines by Mr. Ponting, F.S.A. The chancel is good work of the first half of the 13th century, with double piscina and low side windows on the S. side. The N. chapel is separated from the chancel by a graceful arcade with clustered shafts of the end of the same century.

HAMPSHIRE

The nave and aisles are mainly of the first part of the 14th century. In the 15th century a tower was built at the E. end of the N. aisle; the nearness of the highway prevented its being built at the W. end. The roof of the N. chapel, about Richard II. date, is exceptionally and beautifully carved; it bears a considerable resemblance to the rich roof of the nave of Bere Regis, Dorset. There is a remarkable late brass to William Bulkeley and his wife and eight children, 1568. An old 13th century font has lately been rescued from the churchyard. In mediæval days a hospital (St. John Baptist) stood in Fordingbridge, for the temporary relief of wayfarers and the more permanent support of some of the local aged poor. Its revenues were eventually appropriated to St. Cross, and there are no remains. *Hyde* (2 m. from Fordingbridge Station) was taken out of Fordingbridge and made an independent parish in 1855. The Church of the Holy Ascension was built in that year.

Forton. (See Gosport.)

Foxcott (1½ m. from Andover Junction) is a chapelry annexed to Andover and a former independent parish. The church was erected in 1855 on the site of its predecessor.

Freefolk. (See Laverstock.)

Froxfield (2½ m. from Privett). The church (St. Peter) was re-erected on a new site in 1862, three arches of a Norm. arcade of the old church on Froxfield Green being incorporated with the new building. In 1887 a new church (St. Peter on the Green) was built on the site of the old one.

FORTON—GOSPORT

An earthwork that crosses this parish is supposed to be part of the old boundary between Wessex and Sussex. There is a Roman earthwork a mile S. of Froxfield Green, with a triple fosse on one side ; near to this were found a bath and other villa remains in 1855. Stoner Hill, near the eastern boundary of this parish, which attains a height of 758 ft., affords a fine and extensive prospect.

Froyle (3½ m. from Bentley). The church of Upper Froyle (Assumption of B.V.M.) was rebuilt in brick in 1722, save the chancel, which is of early 14th century date. The fine five-light E. window has a most interesting original series of arms in the upper tracery. The church is in beautiful order and contains much good brass work. There is a descent from the nave into the chancel. At Lower Froyle is an iron church (St. Joseph).

Fyfield (1 m. from Weyhill) Church (St. Nicholas) is of no particular interest. The population of this small parish has diminished in the last decade from 213 to 191.

GOSPORT and ALVERSTOKE form an important urban district, the population of which rose in the last decade from 25,454 to 28,884. Gosport, formerly a chapelry of Alverstoke, has two churches, Holy Trinity (originally built in 1696) and St. Matthew (1845), as well as Christ Church, a chapel of ease. Tradition has it that the name, a corruption of God's Port, was given to the place by Bishop Henry de Blois in 1158, when he found shelter here from a storm in the Channel. For several centuries it was but a fishing hamlet, and owes

HAMPSHIRE

the importance to which it attained in the 19th century to its nearness to Portsmouth, with which it is connected by steam-launches and a floating bridge. Gosport is the great victualling station for the navy. S. of the town is the great Haslar Naval Hospital, founded in the middle of the 18th century. *Alverstock* (2 m. from Gosport) had an interesting Norm. parish church (St. Mary), but it was rebuilt in 1865. In addition to the chapelry of *Anglesey*, the new parishes of *Elson* and *Forton* have of recent years been carved out of the old parish of Alverstock. Each of the three have their modern churches.

Grateley ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. from station). The small church (St. Leonard), restored in 1851 and possessing 13th century characteristics, has some fine fragments of painted glass, including a fine medallion of the martyrdom of St. Stephen (lettered "*Stephanus orans expirat*"), that were saved and removed here from Salisbury Cathedral when Wyatt was doing his best to ruin that minster at the beginning of the last century.

Greatham ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Liss). The old church was unhappily suffered to go to ruins. The chancel remains ; it has windows of the third quarter of the 13th century ; there is a Jacobean altar-table and Laudian altar-rails, and the alabaster effigy of Dame Caryll, 1632. The ruins of the small nave show 13th and 15th century as well as debased work. A new church was built on the opposite side of the road in 1875.

Greywell (2 m. from Hook). The small church (St. Mary) was extensively restored and chancel

GRATELEY—HAMBLEDON

rebuilt in 1870. Note the pre-Conquest small chancel and arch ; the S. doorway, *circa* 1200 ; the remarkable screen with wide rood-loft and stairway, *circa* 1500. This loft was used as a gallery for men up to 1870.

Hale (2 m. from Breamore). The small cruciform church (St. Mary) stands in a beautiful situation within Hale Park. It has various monuments of the Archer family. *North Charnford*, on the borders of Wilts, is associated with Hale for ecclesiastical purposes. Its church (Sts. Peter and Paul) has long ago disappeared ; there are merely some mounds on its site. It was rebuilt by Sir John Popham in 1404. Here was the scene of the great battle of Cerdicesford, fought by Cerdic and Cynric with the Romano-Britons in 519.

HAMBLEDON (4 m. from Droxford), with a slightly dwindling population of about 2,000, is a large parish with a long straggling village. The church (Sts. Peter and Paul), though seldom named by ecclesiologists, is a fine building of exceptional interest and peculiar plan. It was considerably restored in 1875-76. The first church of stone on this site was probably of 9th century date. Above the western section of the nave arcades can be traced the remains of projecting stone ribs or pilasters of undoubted pre-Norm. work, whilst at the E. end of the N. aisle are indications of the extent of the length of the Saxon chancel. Not long after the Norman Conquest this Saxon church, consisting of nave and chancel, was enlarged by having the nave walls pierced with arcades of two arches to accommodate aisles ; the N. aisle was

HAMPSHIRE

probably first constructed and the S. aisle after a little interval. In the first half of the 13th century there was a considerable extension eastwards, when the nave had three additional bays given to it, and a large chancel built. There is some work of the 14th century, particularly about the chancel. The massive western tower; the two-storeyed "vestry" at the W. end of the S. aisle; and the large S. porch, with parvise, the floor of which has gone, are all of different periods of the 15th century. There is a good octagonal pulpit of the same century. The whole of this church merits close study. Near to the S. entrance is a grand old yew tree, the trunk of which is now but a skeleton.

Hambledon has the honour of being the birth-place of modern cricket. The Hambledon Club was the first to promote regular laws for the guidance of the game. These rules were first drawn up in 1774. It may fairly be termed the parent of the subsequent Marylebone Club. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1791, says : "Before I reached Hambledon, I crossed the famous cricket ground, called Broadhalfpenny, at the foot of which is a two-mile course for horse matches. The inhabitants of this town have long been famous cricketers, and a club here is not afraid to challenge all England." The crisp green turf of Broadhalfpenny Down long remained the favourite cricket-ground for Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex.

Hamble, or Hamble-le-Rice (2 m. from Netley) is a village at the mouth of the Hamble Creek, where Cerdic and Cynric landed in 495. At Hamble there was an alien priory (St. Andrew), a

HAMBLE—HANNINGTON

cell of the great Benedictine Abbey of Tiron, near Chartres, founded in 1109. It stood on the rise or point of land at the junction of the Hamble with Southampton Water, and was hence usually termed Hamble-en-le-rys, or on the rising ground, a term which got variously corrupted. There was a close connection between this priory and the great Benedictine house of St. Swithun, Winchester. An annual corody of six gowns, six pairs of shoes, six pairs of boots, together with twenty-one leaves and forty-two gallons of ale every week, were dispatched by the Winchester monks to the six monks of Hamble. In return for this the alien monks supplied those of the cathedral with 20,000 oysters every Lent. This priory was purchased of the Abbey of Tiron, early in the 15th century, by Bishop Wykeham to assist in the foundation of Winchester College. There are no remains of the priory buildings, but part of the present parish church (St. Andrews) served as the monks' chapel or church. It has some Norm. portions, including a good doorway, which date back to the priory's foundation. The tower was rebuilt by Wykeham in 1412 and many repairs done. A S. aisle was added in 1880.

Hannington (4 m. from Oakley) Church (All Saints) has Norm. work in the piers of the arcade to the S. aisle, and in the jambs of the chancel arch, though pointed arches were afterwards substituted. The chancel has four widely splayed lights of 12th century date, though subsequently altered. The small pulpit is a good Jacobean example. The composite small spire over the

HAMPSHIRE

wooden belfry at the W. end is a graceful and picturesque combination of shingles, lead, slates and tile, crowned with a good iron finial.

Hartley Mauditt (2½ m. from Alton). The small church, which stands in the fields, has a Norm. nave with plain chancel arch. The S. doorway is a beautiful example of Transition work of the end of the 12th century. The chancel is early 13th century. There is a good octagon font of 15th century date. Some good early tiles on the chancel floor are worth noting. The beautiful bell-turret on the W. gable dates from a considerable restoration in 1854, and is not 14th century as stated in the *Vict. Co. Hist.*

Hartley Wespall (3 m. from Hook). The church of St. Mary consists of chancel, nave and modern tower surmounted by a shingled spire on the N. side. It was "restored," or rather rebuilt, in 1868, when £2,000 was expended. The timber work is about all that remains of the old church, and is remarkably good and unusual in character. The fine high pitch roof rises from great side beams or wooden pilasters, four on each side of the church. Their mouldings seem to denote that they are *circa* 1400 in date. Beneath the tie beam nearest to the E. end is a modern screen to mark the chancel division. The woodwork of the W. end of the church, as seen from the exterior, is very remarkable, if not unique. In addition to the timbers of the gable, the whole space below it is strengthened with great moulded timbers, flush with the wall surface, which make a huge kind of diamond figure traversed by a massive upright. The pulpit is Jaco-

HARTLEY MAUDITT—WINTNEY

bean. Against the N. wall is a mural monument, of the weeping cherub order, to Abigail, Lady Dowager of Ralph Stawell, Baron of Somerton, 1692. On the same wall is a handsome small brass to Bishop Durnford of Chichester, who died in 1895. His wife was a daughter of John Keate, for many years rector of Hartney Wespall. The bishop was married in this church in 1840.

Hartley Wintney (2 m. from Winchfield). Hartley Row, in this parish, in the midst of pine woods, has of late years become a favourite place of residence, and the population has risen to over 2,000. A new, ugly church (St. John), of red brick, was built in 1870 for the accommodation of the new district. The old cruciform church (St. Mary), on high ground, at some distance from Hartley Row, is now deserted save for mortuary purposes, and is much out of repair. The font has a Norm. bowl, but much disfigured in modern times. There is a good 13th century lancet light on the S. side of the chancel. There is a fine prospect from the picturesquely planted churchyard.

About $\frac{2}{3}$ m. to the S.E. of the church, on Wintney Moor, there used to stand a priory of Cistercian nuns, whose history was of no small interest. Wintney Priory, founded in the 12th century, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Mary Magdalen. Its superiors were occasionally termed abbesses. In 1234 their temporary church of wood was succeeded by one of stone. There are various records of the visitations of this house by the Bishops of Winchester in the episcopal registers.

HAMPSHIRE

The nuns appear to have been frequently oppressed by poverty. An inventory of their refectory or hall taken in 1420 only specifies, in addition to two worn tapestry hangings at the back of the high table and certain linen, a worn basin at the lavatory, a pewter salt-cellar and two latten and one pewter candlesticks. The four commissioners who visited the house before its dissolution in 1536 found there ten nuns, "by reporte of good conversation, which trooley desieren to contynue in the same religion". The other inmates were two priests, a waiting servant, thirteen hinds, nine women servants, and two "corediers" with their two servants. Its estimated annual value was only £52 5s. 8d. On the site of this priory now stand two cottages and some large barns. The largest barn has lately been recased, but the older parts, formed of upright timbers and brickwork, are undoubtedly pre-Reformation. The other barn, of like construction, is locally termed the chapel. This, however, has not been its use ; but there is no doubt that they were both used for store and farm purposes before the dissolution. Among the stones of a cottage rockery is the head of a small Norm. shaft and some fragments of coffin slabs. The size of the precincts can readily be traced, as the small stream that runs by was diverted so as to form a moat round the enclosure.

HAVANT is an old and thriving market-town whose population increased in the last decade from 3,561 to 3,837. In the centre of the town, where its four chief streets meet, stands the cruciform church (St. Faith), considerably restored in 1874.

HAVANT—HAYLING ISLAND

The chief point of interest is the 13th century low chancel with chalk vaulting, the groining ribs being carried on shafts of Purbeck marble. In the chancel is the brass of Thomas Aylward, a former rector, 1418. He was secretary and executor to Bishop Wykeham. *Redhill* is an ecclesiastical district formed in 1840 out of Havant and Warblington, with a modern church (St. John). *Langston* (1 m. S. of Havant), which gives its name to the harbour, has a small chapel of ease. Langston Harbour lies between the islands of Portsea (Portsmouth) and Hayling. At its opening by Cumberland Fort it is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but soon widens to 2 miles. The bar at the entrance prevents its being used by vessels of more than 200 or 300 tons.

Hawley ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Liss). The church (Sts. Peter and Paul) was rebuilt in 1865 after a poor imitation of Norm. fashion. The chief attraction of the parish is the fine and extensive prospect from Hawley Hanger, about which both Gilbert White and Cobbett dilate.

Hawley ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Farnborough) is a small parish on the Surrey border, formed out of Yateley in 1838. The church (Holy Trinity), built in 1838, had a tower added in 1882.

HAYLING ISLAND lies between Langston and Chichester harbours; it is 4 miles long and contains 10 square miles. It is connected with the mainland at Langston by a swing bridge, erected in 1824, and by a railway bridge; it can also be gained by ferry from Cumberland Port (Southsea). The S. of the island has a sea frontage of about 4 miles, with excellent sands and well suited for

HAMPSHIRE

bathing. *South Hayling* is gradually coming into more repute as a seaside resort, and had a population at the last census of 1,333. The church of St. Mary is an interesting building, which is mainly of first half of 13th century, and originally cruciform with a central tower and shingled spire. The five-light E. window of the chancel, with four single lancets in each side wall, are good examples of Henry III.'s time. Note the brackets in the splays, which are an exceptional feature. The E. and W. windows of the aisles of the nave, as well as the style of the restored nave arcades, are *temp.* Edward I. There is a good font, resting on a central and four-angle columns, with sculptured heads, which is of early 13th century date. Another battered font, recovered from a well, and absurdly said to have belonged to the priory, is of interlaced work, and almost certainly pre-Conquest. The church underwent much restoration in 1868. Near the S. porch is a grand old yew tree, having a girth of 31 ft. at 4 ft. from the ground. It is one of the finest in the county. About 3 miles N. of the church of South Hayling is the small church of *North Hayling* (St. Peter), now regarded as a chapel of ease. It has several points of interest, and is chiefly of early 13th century date.

The island of Hayling came into the possession of the cathedral church of St. Swithun in the days of Bishop Alwyn (1032-1043). The Conqueror bestowed it on the famous Abbey of Jumièges, Normandy. The Winchester church managed, however, to retain a certain foothold in the N. of the island. The Abbey of Jumièges, on acquiring the manor,

HAYLING ISLAND—HEADBOURNE

speedily sent over a colony of monks to look after their interests, and established a cell or priory. The priors of Hayling were simply nominated by the foreign abbot, and were removable at will. This priory suffered much from two causes, namely, from the continued wars with France, when our kings usually seized and administered all the property of the alien priories, and more especially from the encroachments of the sea. The encroachments on the W. shore of the island had for a long time been wasting away some of the best land of the monks, widening Langston Creek into a harbour, and at last, in 1324-5, the priory church and buildings were submerged in a series of terrible storms. The jury found that the priory had lost 206 acres of arable land and 80 acres of pasture, in their own hands since 1294, as well as 6 virgates of land held by their customary tenants. They estimated the total annual loss of the priory at £42 7s. 4d., an immense sum according to the then value of money. In 1340 men then living testified that they had known the first church of Hayling (originally in the centre of the island) standing in good preservation by the seashore, but that it was then 2 miles (*leucas*) from the shore and so deep under water that the largest English vessel could pass over it. The priory buildings were re-erected on a small scale, but the Jumièges monks did not long enjoy them, for on the suppression of the alien priories in 1413 their property was transferred to the Carthusian priory of Sheen.

Headbourne Worthy (1½ m. from Winchester). The small church (St. Swithun) is of great interest

HAMPSHIRE

on account of its pre-Conquest remains. The pilaster strips should be noticed on the N. side of the nave and on the S. side of the chancel ; but the highly remarkable feature is the great sculptured rood against the W. end of the original Saxon church. This rood was evidently considered of great sanctity in the 15th century, when a large western annexe was built up to preserve it from the weather. This annexe was of two stages, the upper one bearing an altar immediately below the remains of the rood (which was much mutilated in Reformation days), but the flooring has disappeared. Against the N. wall of the chancel is the brass effigy of John Keat, a young scholar of Winchester College, 1434. The church was much restored in 1865-6.

Headley (4½ m. from Liphook). The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in 1859, with the exception of the tower. This parish, on the Sussex and Surrey borders, has of late years become a favourite place of residence, in consequence of the dryness of the air and the purity of the water. *Greyshtott*, 596 ft. above the sea-level, is beautifully situated not far from Hindhead, and has rapidly grown in popularity. The population of the parish increased in the last decade from 1,783 to 2,497.

Heckfield. (4½ m. from Hook) has a church (St. Michael) of some interest, notwithstanding the severity of restorations of 1831 and 1877. The chancel arch is 15th century, but most of the walls and windows of the body of the church and the arcade into the N. aisle are modern. There is a substantial W. tower of blended brick and stone,

HEADLEY—HIGHCLERE

built, as stated on a brass plate, to John Cresswell and Isabel his wife, shortly before 1518. The chapel at the E. end of the N. aisle, erected by John Hall, who died in 1514, became the mortuary chapel of the Shaw Lefevre family. Here is the mural monument to Viscount Eversley, who died in 1888, aged 94. He was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1837 to 1857. On the S. side of the chancel is the kneeling effigy of "Henrye Tomworthe, Esquire of Aylewardes in Mattingley," 1608. The font of Purbeck marble is of the latter half of the 14th century. There are some remains of old bench seats, *circa* 1500. Under the tower is a most notable small chest, 3 ft. long, of early 13th century date, with a money slot in the lid. It is probably the only crusading money chest ordered by Innocent III. left in the kingdom.

Herriard: The church (St. Mary) was much rebuilt in 1876, when a new tower and a N. aisle were added. The S. Transition doorway, which gives access into the church under the tower, has two small incised consecration crosses. In the S. wall of the nave small 13th century windows alternate with two of 15th century date. The chancel arch is a particularly good example of Transition, *circa* 1200, of three orders. The chancel has three good lancets on each side. In the much-altered low side window on the S. are some fragments of old glass. An old parclose or pew-screen, *temp.* Charles I., now serves as a screen to the organ.

HIGHCLERE. The old church of St. Michael, which had been rebuilt in 1688, used to stand

HAMPSHIRE

close to the Castle in a grove of trees ; but in 1870 it was pulled down and a new church built outside the park from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. Some of the old monuments, of no special interest, were removed to the new building. Highclere Castle, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, stands on high ground in the midst of the most noble park in the whole of the S. of England. This park, which is 13 miles in circumference, embraces a marvellously varied expanse of beautiful country. In some parts towering hills, clad with lofty trees or thicket growths, rise to a height of 800 or 900 ft., whilst in the lower glades a heath-fringed lake shines through the forest openings. Here again virgin woods of gnarled oak or straight-limbed beech, or the later planted Scotch firs and pines, seem to follow their own wild courses unchecked by man ; whilst nearer to the Castle banks of rhododendrons and azaleas positively startle the visitor by the brilliancy and rich variety of their colouring, thrown into yet stronger relief by a dark background of cedars and other noble evergreens. Roaming, too, outside the garden limits, a variety of exotics and flowery trails of tropical luxuriance occasionally make their way in a flood of unexpected colour. But before all this profusion of nature, aided by the art of man, the mere word-painter, as well as the artist in colour, can but sink abashed, realising the complete impossibility of doing justice to the apparently endless succession of lovely scenes to be met with in Highclere Park. Highclere was one of the many country residences of the Bishops of Winchester, but by a

HIGHCLERE—HORDLE

corrupt arrangement with Bishop Poynet it passed to the Crown in the time of Edward VI., and hence to the Fitzwilliams and other families. It was purchased by Sir Robert Sawyer, *temp.* Charles II., and passed to the Herberts by the marriage of his only daughter to Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, whose great-nephew became the first Earl of Carnarvon. The Castle is a convenient, big building, rebuilt in Jacobean style from the designs of Sir Charles Barry. It contains many fine pictures, including good examples of Vandyke, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Weenix and Canaletto.

Hinton, or Hinton Admiral, is an old chapelry of Christchurch, formed into a civil and ecclesiastical parish in 1867. The church (St. Michael), consecrated in 1786, and since several times improved, is an uninteresting building.

Hinton Ampner (4 m. from Alresford) Church (All Saints) is well worth a visit. There is Saxon long and short work, two Norm. doorways, a double piscina and a low side window.

Holybourne (1 m. from Alton). The church (Holy Rood) has a Norm. nave and tower and a 13th century chancel. The N. aisle is modern, replacing one of the 15th century at a too extensive restoration of 1879.

Hook, the station for Odiham, is a modern village, with an iron church.

Hook-with-Warsash. (See Titchfield.)

Hordle (3 m. from Sway), a former chapelry of Milford, had an old small cruciform church, almost certainly of pre-Norm. date, not far from the coast, on the road between Milford and Christ-

HAMPSHIRE

church, close to the entrance to Hordle manor-house. This ancient building was most unhappily pulled down some sixty years ago, and a church built much further inland at Downton Common. The old churchyard still remains, and the outline of the church can be traced.

Houghton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Horsebridge), a small village on the Test, has a somewhat interesting church (All Saints), restored in 1875 and 1882. It is mainly of late 12th century date. There are two squints into the chancel, and piscina niches in the chancel and at the E. end of each aisle.

Hound (1 m. from Netley). The little church of St. Mary, well worth visiting, is all (save the belfry) of the first pointed style, and is a good plain example of a small village church *circa* 1225-50. The square wooden belfry at the W. end, *circa* 1500, rises from four great rough-hewn beams inside the church. The font is a bold example of 13th century date. There are a good many stones of Norm. moulding built up in the S. wall. In the churchyard is a fine old yew tree, having a girth of 20 ft. 6 in., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground.

Hunton (2 m. from Sutton Scotney). The little church of St. James, standing by itself in a meadow, was so much renewed in 1865 that there is nothing left of any antiquity save the remains of a 14th century piscina in the chancel.

Hursley (3 m. from both Shawford and Chandlersford) will for ever be associated with the memory of that saintly poet, John Keble, who was its vicar from 1836 until his death in 1866. It was through his energy that the handsome church of All Saints

HOUGHTON—HURSTBOURNE PRIORS

was rebuilt, in 14th century style, on the old site. The church then pulled down, save for a substantial western tower of 15th century date, was of no particular age and devoid of dignity or beauty. The really old church, said to be Saxon and probably Norman, was destroyed and a successor built by Sir Thomas Heathcote, the second baronet, who held the title from 1751 to 1787. At the hamlet of *Pitt*, 3 m. N.E. from Hursley, is a school chapel, erected in 1858 by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge. At Hursley Park are the scanty remains of *Mardon Castle*, built by Bishop Henry de Blois in the 12th century. The manor of Mardon was the property of Richard Cromwell through his marriage with Dorothy, heiress of Richard Major. The ex-protector died at Cheshunt, aged eighty-six, in 1712, and was buried at Hursley, as recorded on a simple monument moved from the old church. *Ampfield* was separated from Hursley in 1841 and made an ecclesiastical parish. The church (St. Mark) was built in 1838-40.

Hurstbourne Priors (1½ m. from Hurstbourne Station). Hurstbourne House, the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, stands in a beautifully wooded deer-park of 700 acres. The park is well situated and much diversified, but does not deserve the exaggerated encomium of Kingsley, who wrote of it as the finest park in the S. of England. It is, for instance, far surpassed in picturesque beauty by the not far distant Hampshire park of Lord Carnarvon's at Highclere. A disastrous fire in 1879 destroyed the house and many of its art treasures; but the house only dated from 1785, and its successor in

HAMPSHIRE

brick and stone, after a Jacobean style, is much superior. Among the pictures that escaped is the celebrated one by Kneller of Sir Isaac Newton. Many of the philosopher's MSS. are also preserved here.

The church (St. Andrew) was rebuilt in 1870 after an unhappy fashion. It is entered beneath the W. tower of brick and stone, which is a poor imitation of Norm. work. Its ugliness is decently veiled in Virginia creeper up to the battlements. The W. doorway and the chancel arch are of good original Norm. work from the old church. The circular font is also of the same period.

Hurstbourne Tarrant (4½ m. from Hurstbourne Station) is a large village beautifully situated in the upper Test valley. The church (St. Peter) has a good S. doorway of Transition style towards the end of 12th century. The walls are mostly of that date, but pierced with windows of various periods. The chancel was very badly restored in 1853, but the nave and tower were far better treated at a much later date. There are some remains of wall-paintings in the N. aisle—"The Three Kings" and "A Wheel of the Seven Deadly Sins". A small W. chapel at the end of the N. aisle, and the wooden W. tower and low spire, shingled throughout, are noteworthy.

Hyde Abbey. (See Winchester.)

Hythe (6 m. from Totton) is a small town on the W. bank of Southampton Water, in the old parish of Fawley, and having almost steamboat service with Southampton. It was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1841. The church of St. John was erected in 1874.

HURSTBOURNE—ITCHEN STOKE

Ibsley (4 m. from both Fordingbridge and Ringwood), a former chapelry of Ringwood, is a small parish and village on the E. bank of the Avon. The church (St. Martin) stands close to the highroad; and was rebuilt after a poor fashion in brick and somewhat enlarged in 1832. A good steel engraving of the old church, given in Mudie's *Hampshire* (vol. ii., p. 285) shows a charming little stone church of six bays, without any structural division between nave and chancel, and lighted by good-sized lancets. It had a good W. gable turret of stone for a single bell; the buttresses and all the details pointed to good work of the second quarter of the 14th century. Almost under the eaves in the westernmost bay a small splayed circular window is represented, which looks suspiciously like pre-Conquest work. The S. porch was somewhat debased. There is a rather remarkable mural monument to Sir John Constable and his wife, 1627, with shields of arms attached to a flowing vine pattern.

Idsworth. (See Catherington.)

Itchen Abbas. The small Norm. church of St. John Baptist was rebuilt and enlarged in poor taste in 1863. The old Norm. chancel arch and W. doorway have been reused.

Itchen Stoke (2 m. from Alresford). The old church, a building of much interest, was completely demolished and a new one erected in 1831. "The old church," says Mr. Duthy (*Sketches of Hampshire*) "stood in the meadows just below the newly erected vicarage house, and within its ancient dilapidated precincts displayed some interesting vestiges of Norm. architecture, in two rows of

HAMPSHIRE

pointed arches supported on low round pillars. . . . There was also in the old church an ancient font of stone, standing on four plain pillars, its sides rudely sculptured with something like an arabesque pattern surrounding foliage." Mr. Duthy also describes in the old chancel a stone to "Lady Elizabeth Pawlet, relict of the Honourable Lord Charles Pawlet," 1671, and a brass, with a lady's effigy, to Joan Batmanson, 1518. This church was again rebuilt on an imposing scale in 1866. *Abbotston* (2 m. N.E.) is a decayed parish, the church of which has been destroyed. It is now united to Itchen Stoke.

Kilmeston (4½ m. from Alresford). The church (St. Andrew) has lost almost all interest through severe restoration. It was first restored in 1865; in 1875 a new aisle was added and the church otherwise enlarged, and it underwent further treatment in 1898. Kilmeston was formerly a chapelry of Cheriton, but was united with the other chapelry of Beauworth (Chapel of St. James, rebuilt in 1832) as a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1879.

Kimpton (5 m. from Weyhill). The early cruciform church (Sts. Peter and Paul) is of considerable interest and mainly of 13th century date; the tower was cased in brick in 1837. In the chancel is a mural brass of Robert Thornburgh, 1522, with kneeling effigies of himself, his two wives and nine children. There are also several mural slabs of the 17th century to the Foyle family. The chancel was restored in 1894, the nave in 1896, and the S. transept in 1897.

KILMESTON—KINGSCLERE

King's Somborne. (See *Somborne*.)

King's Worthy (2 m. from Winchester) Church has a 15th century ivy-mantled tower, and a good octagon font, *temp.* Richard II. The rest of the building dates chiefly from 1864 and 1884.

KINGSCLERE (4 m. from Burghclere). This small but ancient town (whose population diminished from 2,628 in 1891 to 2,452 in 1901) is picturesquely situated in the centre of the chalk hills and sweeping downs of the N.W. of the county. Freemantle, S. of the town, of which both house and park have long ago disappeared, was a favourite hunting-lodge of our earlier kings. The ubiquitous and restless John was here every year of his reign save two. He paid repeated visits during several years; thus in 1205 royal visits were paid to Freemantle in February, May, July, September, October (a whole week) and November. On 31st May, 1212, a reward of 5s. was paid out of the royal exchequer to the groom of Ermald de Auckland for a wolf killed by his master's dogs at Freemantle. Charles I., when marching from Whitchurch to Newbury, "lay at Kingsclere on October 21st, 1644". The church (St. Mary) in the centre of the town is a fine cruciform structure of Norman date, with a central tower. A too strenuous restoration in 1848 renewed almost all the outer details; but the architectural features of the interior are of much interest. The built-up doorway on the S. side of the nave is a handsome remnant of the original Norm. enrichment. The chancel was rebuilt and extended towards the end of the 13th century, but was almost entirely

HAMPSHIRE

renewed in 1848. On the S. side of the chancel is an arcade, *temp.* Edward I., opening into the Kingsmill Chapel, where there are some late monuments and brasses of no great interest. The font, *circa* 1200, is of Purbeck marble; the high cover, *temp.* Charles I. There is a very good early Jacobean pulpit. Under the central tower hangs a handsome brass "spider" or candelabrum, dated 1713.

Woodlands is an ecclesiastical parish formed out of Kingsclere in 1845; its church (St. Paul) was erected in 1859. At *Headley Common* there is a small district church (St. Peter), consecrated in 1868.

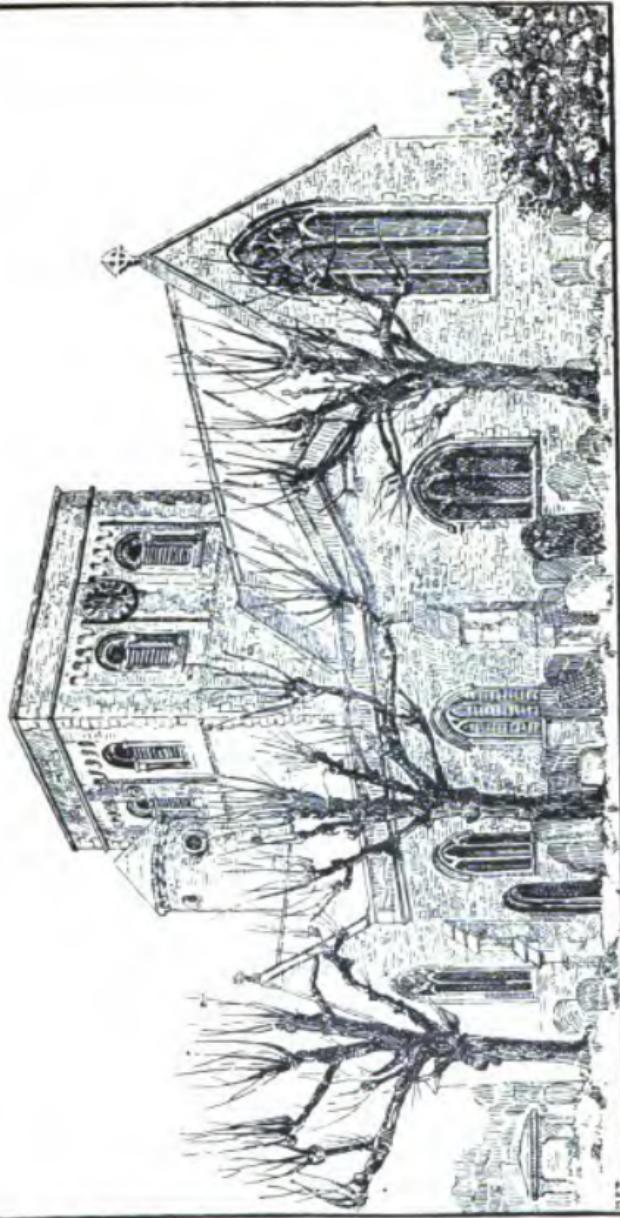
Kingsley (5 m. from Bentley). The living is annexed to Binsted. The old church (St. Nicholas), now used as a mortuary chapel, is little better than a picturesque brick barn. It was rebuilt in 1778, but contains a simple 12th century font. The modern church (St. Mary) was built in 1876.

Knights Enham (1½ m. from Andover). The church (St. Michael) is a small building that has lost its S. aisle, the arcade of which is built up in the nave wall. The main features of the church are 13th century. The E. end of the chancel was rebuilt in 1876.

Langrish (3 m. from Petersfield) is a modern parish in the hop-growing country, with a church (St. John the Evangelist) erected in 1871.

Lasham (1 m. from station) Church (St. Mary) was entirely rebuilt in 1868.

Laverstock and *Freefolk* (2 m. from both Overton and Whitchurch) were united in 1872



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WOODLANDS—LISS

to form an ecclesiastical parish. The old parish church (St. Mary) of Laverstock stands in the park, and is only used as a mortuary chapel for the Portal family. Freefolk was a chapelry of Whitchurch, with an old small church of St. Cross. The new church for both places is a fine modern design, most beautifully fitted. It has an effective rood and rood-screen, and over the altar is an exquisite triptych, copied from the mediæval example at Jacobskirche at Rothenburg. The chest-tomb with effigy of Sir Richard Paulet, 1619, has been moved here from the old church. Laverstock Park, 275 beautifully wooded acres that slope down to the Test, is the seat of the Portal family, who own the paper-mill in the village where the paper of the notes of the Bank of England has been made for two centuries.

Leckford ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fullerton). The church (St. Nicholas) is chiefly of the time of Edward I. There is a good square-bowled Norm. font of Purbeck marble. In the chancel is a mural monument to Sir John Thornburgh, 1630, and Jane his wife, 1646.

Linkenholt (2 m. from Hurstbourne), situated among the hills on the N.W. boundary of the county, is about the most out-of-the-way parish of Hampshire. The old church (St. Peter) was, alas! pulled down in 1871. Its successor retains the old Norm. font and a Norm. doorway.

Liphook. (See Bramshott.)

Liss. West Liss is the older village; East Liss (1 m. from the station) on the Sussex border is a growing summer resort. The joint population

HAMPSHIRE

increased from 1,538 in 1891 to 1,701 in 1901. A new church (St. Mary) was erected in 1891-2. The old church (St. Peter) has an arcade, *circa* 1400, between the nave and S. aisle, and an octagon font of the same date. The small unbuttressed W. tower shows some 13th century work; the shell of it is possibly pre-Norm. The chancel was rebuilt in 1864.

Litchfield. The church (St. James) was "thoroughly restored" in 1874; the chancel retains some Norm. features. This place is the traditional scene of a great battle in the Saxon days, as implied in the name.

Little Somborne. (See Somborne.)

Littleton (3 m. from Winchester) has a small and severely restored church (St. Catherine). The lower part of the chancel arch is either simple early Norm. or late Saxon. The font is an exceptionally fine and perfect one of Purbeck marble, *circa* 1200.

Locksley. (See East Dean.)

Locks Heath. (See Titchfield.)

Long Sutton. (See Sutton.)

Longparish (1 m. from station) is an attractive village on the Test 4 m. E. of Andover, with picturesque cottages and a charming roadside hostelry, The Plough. The church of St. Nicholas was thoroughly restored, well painted and beautified according to the best taste of 1857. The windows were all renewed, but the arcades each side of the nave are original, *circa* 1200. The embattled W. tower is a good example of late 15th century work. There is an hour-glass in working order in a niche

LITCHFIELD—LYMINGTON

by the pulpit. The churchyard is well planted; by the lych-gate are the fast decaying remains of the old stocks.

Longstock (1½ m. from Stockbridge). The church (St. Mary) was unfortunately rebuilt from the foundation in 1880. A few encaustic tiles and a piscina in the vestry are about the only remnants of its predecessor.

LYMINGTON is a small ancient borough on the Solent, at the mouth of the Boldre. Its population in 1901 was 4,165, a falling off of nearly 400 in the decade. The salt-works that for many generations kept the town prosperous finally died out in 1865, and now the shipbuilding has also ceased. Very few of the visitors, who cross to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight by the good service of steam-boats from the pier terminus of the branch railway, stay to see the town; but it is a clean, bright little town, with many good houses and some of antiquity in its wide and interesting High Street. The church of St. Thomas of Hereford, situated at the upper end of the High Street, has some remnants of 13th and 14th centuries about it, but has been so grievously maltreated in a series of debasing restorations that it has almost lost all interest. The grey stone tower, partly ivy-clad and finished with a cupola, the base of which is 15th century and the upper part 1670, forms a picturesque ending to the High Street, but looks better at a distance. The port of Lymington was of much importance in 1345, when it supplied double the number of ships furnished by Portsmouth for the invasion of France. The borough used to return two members to Par-

HAMPSHIRE

liament ; the historian Gibbon was for a short time one of its representatives. Buckland Rings, about 1 mile N. of the town, is a fine earthwork, with deep trench and double vallum enclosing a large irregular circle.

There is no sea-bathing at Lymington, but there are excellent tidal salt-water baths.

LYNDHURST (3 m. from Lyndhurst Road Station) has long been regarded as the centre of the New Forest. It is a small town, which has increased in numbers during the last decade from 1,867 to 2,141, and is the great resort of the Forest visitors. The roads branch out from the town in all directions, and all the most beautiful and best wooded parts are within easy reach. The church (St. Michael), with a lofty spire, stands on high ground, and is a conspicuous object. It was built in parti-coloured brickwork in 1863, and is a costly but pretentious building of an extravagant style completely out of keeping with its forest surroundings. Its chief attraction is the great wall painting of the Parable of the Ten Virgins at the E. end of the chancel, by the late Lord Leighton. This fine composition is killed by the garishness of its surroundings. There is much good modern glass, particularly the S. transept window, by Morris, and the great W. window of recent insertion, by Kemp. This church succeeded one built in the time of George II. Judging from a drawing in Mudie's *Hampshire*, it was fairly good of its kind. The Georgian church superseded an old parochial chapel (parish of Minstead), which had stood on this site since the 13th century. The manor of Lyndhurst be-

LYNDHURST—MATTINGLEY

longs to the Crown. The King's House, a fine old brick building of Queen Anne date, standing near the church, used to be the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Forest ; it is now occupied by the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest. In the hall the forest courts of the elected verderers are held every forty days. It retains an old dock, for criminals, of massive timber ; some antlers and hides are on the walls ; and over the chimney-piece is a stirrup-iron, said to have been used by William Rufus at the time when he received his fatal wound, but in reality of 17th century date.

Mapledurwell. The small church (St. Mary), much restored, has parts of a late 15th century screen and a brass on the chancel floor with effigies of John Turner and Agnes his wife, 1475.

Martin ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fordingbridge) was transferred from Wiltshire to Hampshire in 1895. The church (All Saints) was much repaired in 1857, and "completely restored" in 1896-7.

Mattingley ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hook) has a remarkable 15th century small chapel of timber and brick, which became a parish church in 1864. The building of it is usually assigned to Bishop Waynflete (1447-1487). It was restored in 1857 and again in 1867. The body of the church is divided into *quasi* nave and aisles by four arches of well-moulded timbers, leaving side aisles 6 ft. wide. The walls are throughout composed of well-squared beams of upright timbers 7 in. apart, the interstices being filled with diagonally placed thin bricks. This work in the chancel is almost entirely original. The proportions of the building have been much

HAMPSHIRE

spoiled by the modern addition of an over-large N. porch. Here is preserved a once handsome altar-cloth of gold-fringed crimson velvet with good embroidered designs and the date "Anno Domini, 1667".

Medstead (1 m. from station) is nearly 700 ft. above the sea-level, and there is great difficulty in securing any water supply save from rain-tanks. The small church (St. Andrew) was poorly restored in 1860, but has a well-preserved early Norm. arcade of two arches between the nave and N. aisle.

Melchet Park (2½ m. from West Dean), the seat of Louisa, Lady Ashburton, was transferred from Wilts to this county in 1895.

East Meon (3 m. from West Meon). The cruciform church (All Saints) is of much interest. The central tower, with later spire, the N. and S. doorways, and a small window on the N. side of the nave show the original Norm. work; and the S. aisles of both nave and chancel are 13th century. The font is one of the four Hampshire examples of large, square Norm. fonts of black marble from Tournai in Belgium. It is 3 ft. 4 in. square, sculptured on the N. side with the Creation and Temptation, on the E. side with the Expulsion and the Curse, and on the two other sides with arcading and an ornamental frieze; and the top of the bowl is also richly sculptured. There is a 15th century stone pulpit. In the S. transept there is a stone with the baffling inscription "Amens Plenty". The church was largely restored in 1870. S. of the church is Court House, the old episcopal manor-house.

MEDSTEAD—MICHELDEVER

West Meon Church (St. John the Evangelist) was entirely rebuilt in 1843-46, and is a good imitation of the style in vogue at the beginning of the 13th century. The only remnants of the old church are the Jacobean altar-table in the vestry and a few mural tablets under the tower.

Meonstoke (1½ m. from Droxford). The church (St. Mary) has a 13th century chancel, nave, arcades and tower, though much work was done to the church in the 14th century, and the aisle windows renewed at that time. Considerable restoration was effected in 1871, and a new and incongruous top given to the tower in 1901. The font is a fine example of Purbeck marble, *circa* 1200.

Micheldever is a widespread, well-wooded parish embracing the chapelry of East Stratton. The railway station at the extreme N. of the parish is at the highest point of the London and South-Western Railway line, being nearly 400 ft. above the level of Waterloo Station. It is nearly 3 m. N. of the village. The old church (St. Mary) was burnt down in 1809, save the W. tower and part of the chancel. Sir Francis Baring spent £10,000 in building a big octangular brick body to the church of singular ugliness. The massive W. tower dates from 1527, and has remarkable square-headed four-light belfry windows with louvres of pierced stone. The Flaxman monument to Lady Frances Baring (1804) on the S. side of the chancel is noteworthy. A tablet on the outer N. wall of the chancel commemorates a former Lord Chief-Justice of "the Province of

HAMPSHIRE

South Carolina," who died in 1751. In this parish are two exceptionally fine avenues of beech trees bordering the roads that lead from the village to East Stratton, and from East Stratton to the station.

The old church or chapel of *East Stratton* used to stand near Stratton House in the park of the Earl of Northbrook. It was pulled down in 1873, and a handsome new church of flint and stone with a tower, and lofty shingle tower on the N. side, was erected in the village. A cross in the park marks the site of the former church. Stratton House was once celebrated for its grand collection of pictures, but they are now dispersed.

Michelmersh (1 m. from Mottisfont). The church (St. Mary) has had its architectural history much confused by several alterations and restorations of 1847 and subsequent dates, but is noteworthy for a wooden tower of 15th century, a 13th century font, the stone effigy of a knight, early 14th century, and a small curious mural slab to "Trusram Fantleroy, Esquyre" (1538), and his wife Joan.

MILFORD-ON-SEA (4 m. from Lymington). A modern seaside resort has sprung up here since 1887. A number of good houses have been built not far from the edge of the low cliff. The scenery inland is well wooded, the views of the Needles and the W. end of the Isle of Wight attractive, the air exceptionally healthy and the bathing good. On the E. of the cliff there are golf links, and the distance of the place from the railway keeps it fairly select. The old church of All Saints ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.

MICHELMERSH—MILLBROOK

from the sea) is of special interest. At first it consisted, in Norm. days, of a short nave, with side aisles and a small chancel. There are two Norm. arches still standing in the S. arcade of the western portion of the nave. The small S. doorway of the transept is also Norm., and must have been moved here when the plan of the fabric was altered. A substantial tower of two stages was built at the W. end early in the 13th century. It is of very exceptional construction, for its plan includes two low lean-to adjuncts on the N. and S., prolonging the Norm. aisles flush with the W. wall of the tower. Each of these annexes is lighted by a small lancet window, and they open into the tower through low pointed arches. The tower has a low octagon lead-covered spire, probably of 14th century date. In the time of Edward I. the church underwent considerable enlargement and extension to the E., when transepts and another bay were added to the nave as well as a long chancel. The windows of this part of the church are well worthy of study, being good examples of the beginning of tracery. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a small piscina drain in a lowered part of the S. window sill. It is peculiar in having no niche over it.

Millbrook is a large village at the head of Southampton Water. The old church of St. Nicholas is a plain building with a 15th century embattled tower, and a small chancel and nave rebuilt in 1829. It is now only used as a mortuary chapel. The new church of Holy Trinity, erected as the parish church between 1873 and 1880, is a

HAMPSHIRE.

large handsome building after the 13th century style, with a well-built spire 105 ft. high. In the old churchyard Robert Pollock, the poet, author of the *Course of Time*, was buried in 1827. This parish is practically a suburb of Southampton, and within it are the Southampton water-works.

Minstead (4 m. from Lyndhurst Road) is a parish and village of the New Forest. The church of All Saints has a decided charm of its own in its unrestored condition. There is a fine square-bowled font with Norm. sculpture, the chancel arch is 13th century, the N. porch, 1683, the western brick tower, 1774, and the big S. transept, 19th century. On the N. side are two adjuncts containing family pews fitted up like small parlours, one with a fireplace. There is a genuine "three-decker," and a double tier of galleries at the W. end. It is in this parish, at Stony Cross, 2 m. N.W. of the village, that William Rufus was killed. The place where stood the oak tree against which the fatal arrow is said to have glanced is marked by a stone raised by Earl De La Warr. Malwood Lodge, with its beautiful wooded grounds, the seat of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, lies N. of the village.

Monkston (3½ m. from Andover). The church of St. Mary, rebuilt in 1854, has two good late brasses, Alice Swayne, 1599, and Richard Pore, 1660.

Morestead (2½ m. from Shawford). The small church, restored in 1873, has some interesting early Norm. features.

Mottisfont was of some celebrity as the seat of

MINSTEAD—NETLEY

a priory of Austin canons, founded by William Brywere about 1200. After its suppression the site, now known as Mottisfont Abbey, changed hands with great frequency. In the cellars of the house are some remains of the old foundation, and there is also a portion of the cloister still remaining. At Pittleworth, 1½ m. from Mottisfont, the canons had a grange; here there are some remains of the old chapel. The parish church of St. Andrew has a good Norm. chancel arch and square-bowled font of Purbeck marble of the same date. There is some old glass in the chancel windows, and a sepulchral recess each side of the nave. An interesting 17th century heraldic stone of the Meinertzhangen family should be noticed in the S. wall. It was moved here in 1898 from the church of St. Michael Bremen.

Nateley Scures (2 m. from Hook). The tiny church of St. Swithun, though close to the high-road to Basingstoke, might easily be overlooked, as it is surrounded with trees and close to an adjoining farmhouse. It is a charming little example of late Norm., with an apse, somewhat ruthlessly restored in 1865. The S. doorway is noteworthy; the capital of the shaft in the S. jamb is carved with a mermaid.

NETLEY. The Abbey of Netley, in Hound parish, is about 1 mile from the station. It was founded by Henry III. in 1239, and occupied by a colony of Cistercian monks from the older house of Beaulieu, who arrived there on St. James's Day. Between that date and 1256 the king liberally endowed the new monastery with lands, and granted

HAMPSHIRE

them a weekly market at Hound on Monday and a two days' fair at Wellow, regulated by the feast of St. Margaret. He also granted them a tun of red wine yearly out of the prisage at Southampton for use at Mass. In 1281 Edward I. changed this bequest into 20s. of money, as the prisage at Southampton had been assigned to Queen Eleanor, the king's mother, as part of her dower. Notwithstanding a considerable endowment, the abbey soon found itself in financial difficulties, and, as a house of royal foundation, petitioned the Crown in 1338 for relief, alleging as one of the chief causes of their impoverishment the situation of the house on the sea-coast and the frequent going and coming of mariners, which made continuous demands on their hospitality. Three years later they were again in much trouble, for a good deal of their corn lands were left fallow through fear of foreign invasion, and the king's sailors, who had been set to watch the coast since the pillage of Southampton in 1338, had proved marauders of their sheep and lambs. When Sir James Berners and the rest of the royal commissioners reported on the religious houses of Hants, in May, 1536, their account of Netley was most favourable. The actual monks had been reduced to seven, but there were thirty-three other inmates. Of the monks they reported that they were "by Rapporte of good Religious conversation," and that the house itself was "To the Kinges Subjects and Strangers travelinge the same Sees great Reliefe and Comforde". Like the other Cistercian house on the opposite side of the Solent, Quarr Abbey, which was also on the coast, Netley

NETLEY

maintained a light for the guidance of mariners. But whatever might be the social uses of a monastery or the godly life of its inmates, all these houses, great or small, had to fall before the greed of Henry and his rapacious courtiers. Netley fell to the share of Sir William Paulet, the first Marquis of Winchester, the comptroller of the royal household.

The ruins of the abbey church and conventional buildings are now well kept and protected from further spoiling, save in the matter of the overweening growth of the treacherous and destructive ivy. The church, when perfect, consisted of presbytery of four bays with transepts and central tower, and nave of eight bays, measuring 215 ft. in length, 110 ft. across the transepts and 58 ft. across the nave and aisles. There are considerable remains of the whole church, save the N. transept. The clerestory of S. transept and the well-known E. window of the quire are among the most attractive features. The whole building represents different periods of the 13th century. At the S.E. corner of the S. transept is a stairway which formerly led to the pinnacled turret of the tower, a famous landmark for sailors coming up Southampton Water. Here, doubtless, was maintained the fiery beacon that seemed as a lighthouse. The cloister garth on the S. side of the church, usually called the Fountain Court from a former conduit, which measures 115 ft. square, was surrounded by the customary conventional buildings, which followed the invariable Cistercian plan. The three arches into the rectangular chapter-house—much resembling those of

HAMPSHIRE

its mother abbey of Beaulieu—are its most attractive feature. The building near the water, now called Netley Castle, was originally the great gateway of the abbey. Henry VIII. turned it into one of a series of forts, and a tower has been added to it. At the eastern end of the grounds are the ruins of the abbot's lodge.

The modern church of Netley (St. Edward the Confessor) was built in 1885-86. Netley Hospital, about 1 mile from the abbey and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the station, is the great military hospital originally built in 1856-57 for the wounded and invalided Crimean soldiers at a cost of £350,000. It is a vast and somewhat imposing building, having a total length of over $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

NEW FOREST. (See the Introduction, sect. ii., and also under the respective parishes.)

Newnham ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hook) has a church (St. Nicholas) which was rebuilt in 1847 in very poor imitation Norm.; but it retains the old Norm. chancel arch and a W. doorway which was formerly the S. entrance. Against the N. chancel wall is part of a 14th century monumental slab to a priest.

Newton Valance (1 m. from Tisted). The church (St. Mary), with a 13th century shell, was much restored in 1871. The grounds of Pelham, a mile to the E. of the church, are noted for containing a beautiful tulip tree, said to be the finest in England.

Newtown (2 m. from Newbury). The church (St. Mary and St. John Baptist) of this parish, which is on the borders of Berkshire, was rebuilt

NEW FOREST—NORTHINGTON

throughout in 1865. The district is purely agricultural, and the population has dwindled in the last decade from 221 to 207.

Newtown (2 m. from Wickham) is a new ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1851 from Soberton and Hambleton. The church (Holy Trinity) was built in 1850.

Northington (4 m. from Alresford). The Grange, the seat of Lord Ashburton, in a beautifully wooded park of 500 acres, was formerly an important grange of the abbey of Hyde. The present house was designed by Inigo Jones for Sir Robert Henley in the 17th century, and subsequently enlarged by Sir John Soane. Sir Robert Henley's descendant of the same name became Lord High Chancellor and Earl of Northington in 1764 and died in 1772. His son died without issue, and the estate was purchased by Henry Drummond, who let it for a term of years to George IV. when Prince of Wales. It was subsequently sold to the Barings. Alexander Baring was created Lord Ashburton in 1835. The old church (St. John the Evangelist), which had been largely rebuilt by Sir Robert Henley in 1675, was taken down in 1837-38, and a new church erected by Lord Ashburton on higher ground, a little to the S.W. of its predecessor. This latter church was in its turn rebuilt on a particularly fine scale by T. G. Jackson, R.A., in 1889, at the sole expense of the late Lord Ashburton. In the well-planted old churchyard, on the site of the former church, is a great granite cross to the memory of the late Lord Ashburton, 1865.

HAMPSHIRE

Nursling, formerly spelt Nutshalling, is of celebrity as the home of an early missionary settlement, which was probably destroyed by the Danes. In the porch of the church under the tower is a slab thus inscribed : "This church is dedicated to St. Boniface (Winfrid) the Apostle of the Germans, who was born at Crediton, A.D. 680, and for twenty years lived at a monastery in this parish. He then preached the Gospel in Germany for nearly forty years. He was the first Archbishop of Mayence, A.D. 746, and was martyred at Dokkum, in Friesland, June 5, A.D. 755." All that is standing of the little church, save the tower and part of the N. chapel, is of early 14th century work, probably *temp.* Edward II. There is a niche for a holy water stoup, and the brackets for the rood-beam, and a well-carved late Elizabethan pulpit. In the N. chapel is a large monument with the effigies of Richard Mille (1613) and his wife ; also a quaint brass inscription to Andrew Mundy, with the date (1629) concealed in a chronogram.

Grove Place in this parish is an interesting late Tudor building, with a fine avenue of lime trees. It was once briefly occupied by Queen Elizabeth as a hunting-lodge, during a Hampshire progress.

Considerable Roman remains were found in this parish when the railway was being constructed in 1880. Some of the objects then discovered are in the Salisbury and Devizes museums.

Nutley (5½ m. from Basingstoke). The small church (St. Peter) was, unfortunately, entirely

NURSLING—ODIHAM

rebuilt in 1846, thus destroying some good pre-Norm. work.

ODIHAM ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hook) is an ancient market-town, the population of which increased in the last decade from 2,667 to 2,699. It is pleasantly situated amid undulating chalk hills. The main street is of considerable width, and the curve that it describes and the great variety in the houses unite in giving it a distinctly picturesque appearance. On the S. side of the main street is the Berry or Bury, the undoubted centre of the old town. Here stand the old stocks and whipping-post, and several of the houses show traces of pre-Reformation work. On the rising ground above the Bury stands the church (All Saints) of what used to be the second largest parish in Hants, and which still covers over 7,000 acres. It is the largest and most imposing church of the N.E. district of the county. The ground plan, with aisles extending each side of the W. tower, is a parallelogram, having an interior measurement of 120 ft. by 64 ft. Save for a few moulded stones at the base of the tower and in the S. wall of Norm. date, the oldest work is the arch in the tower and the low arcades each side of the chancel, which are of the first half of the 13th century. To this period belongs the remarkable font, which has the Vulgate version of Psalm cxxi. 2 inscribed round the bowl. The bracket-like projection on one side, which has excited much comment, could not possibly serve for the drops at baptism by affusion, as somewhat cleverly suggested, but has merely been for the attachment of a font-cover hinge. The church was rebuilt on a large

HAMPSHIRE

scale in the 14th century, probably by Archbishop Sudbury, a former rector. The S. nave arcade had to be rebuilt in the 15th century. The red-brick part of the tower dates from 1647, and is of good classic work. There is a very well-carved pulpit, singularly like the neighbouring one at Winchfield, which is dated 1634. Two galleries at the W. end have good balustrades and staircases, and are dated 1632. There are various brasses, the oldest dated one being to William Gooch, priest, 1498. A vigorous and, on the whole, successful restoration of the church was begun in 1897. The removal of the rough cast from the outer walls, exposing the mosaic of the material, adds to the interest of the building, but was never intended to be done by the mediæval builders.

The kings of Wessex are said to have had a royal residence at Odiham, and a castle was built, soon after the Conquest, about 1 mile to the W. of the town in the tithing of North Warnborough. The remains and site are usually known as "King John's Castle". The ubiquitous John did often tarry at this castle, and in 1216 it underwent a memorable siege at the hands of Louis, the Dauphin of France, its little garrison holding out for sixteen days. Simon de Montfort, to whose countess the castle was granted, sent here for safe custody, in 1265, his young royal prisoners, Prince Edward and his cousin, Henry, of Germany. In the next century it was for a long time the prison of David, King of Scotland. The chief remains of the castle are the shell of an octagonal central tower of Edwardian date, which probably took the

ODIHAM—OTTERBOURNE

place of the older Norm. keep. It is infinged with stately Scotch firs which give a certain dignity to the ruin. The remains stand on the verge of the Basingstoke Canal, which passes through the parish. Parts of this winding and now little used waterway have well-wooded banks, and are as attractive as if it was a natural stream or small river. The town and parish of Odiham have various other points of interest, such as the great chalk pit or quarry, with high perpendicular cliffs and a circuit of a mile, and the exceedingly picturesque almshouses to the S. of the church. Nor should the visitor omit to visit the George Hotel—one of the most comfortable smaller hostelries in the whole of the S. of England—in order to see the very finely panelled room of a house that has a remarkable history and has belonged to various distinguished families. Odiham is a good centre for posting, cycling or walking to many of the most interesting places of this part of the county, such as Crondall, Basing House, Silchester, etc., and has many noteworthy churches within a small distance.

Otterbourne (2 m. from Shawford) is one of the various pretty villages on the Itchen. The old church (St. Matthew) was an interesting building with good Norm. and 13th century characteristics; but it was pulled down in 1838 and a tasteless cruciform successor built. This latter church was remodelled by Mr. Wyatt, at the expense of the late Miss C. M. Yonge, the popular High Church novelist, who so long resided in this parish. In the beautifully kept churchyard is a tall granite cross to the memory of Mr.

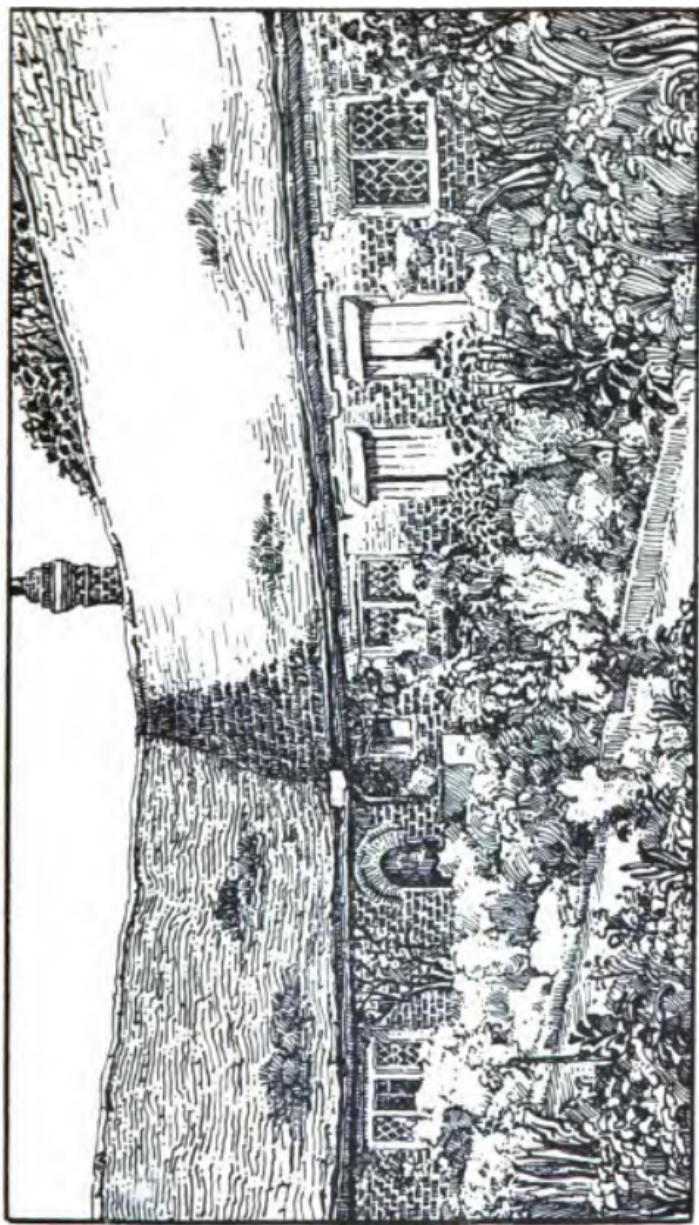
HAMPSHIRE

Keble, who held this living, together with that of Hursley. A fine rood was erected over the screen in 1903 in memory of Miss Yonge.

OVERTON is a large village and former market-town on the Test. The population in the last decade increased from 1,496 to 1,514. There are some old houses, and in a room of the White Hart is a fine Tudor fireplace. A great sheep and lamb fair is held here on 18th July. The church of St. Mary, on the opposite side of the little river Test to the village, was extensively restored in 1853 and again in 1897, but still possesses much of interest. The arcades of the nave have Norm. pillars but pointed arches of much later date, *temp. Edward III.* About 1450 these arcades were extended, a bay towards the W. and a tower of three stages erected, of a much more handsome character than is usually found in Hampshire. The tower is now crowned with an effective timber belfry, from which rises a broached shingle-covered spire. The original S. door, jointed or hinged in the middle; the octagon font, *circa 1400*; the low side window, 13th century, on the S. side of the chancel; and the early Jacobean altar-table in the S. aisle are noteworthy. *Quidhampton* is the name of the old manor-house near the Overton railway station. There are some small remains of the Norm. chapel among the stables.

Ovington (2 m. from Alresford). The church (St. Peter) was rebuilt after a costly fashion in 1866 on a new site. There is a fine Norm. font of Purbeck marble.

Owslebury (3 m. from Shawford). The small-



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OVERTON—PAMBER

cruciform church (St. Andrew) with central tower is, in the main, of late 13th century date. It was restored in 1890. At *Marwell Park*, 1 m. S. of the village, Bishop Henry de Blois (1129-1171) founded a small college of secular priests in connection with the chapel or church of the episcopal manor, which was afterwards much augmented by his successors. For several centuries this college or large chantry was served by four priests, but in the latter part of its existence the funds were only sufficient to support two. When the chantries and colleges were suppressed, the episcopal estate and manor-house of Marwell were granted by the Protector to his brother, Sir Henry Seymour, that "hideous ruffian," as he is rightly termed by the author of *The Diocesan History of Winchester*. On taking up his residence at Marwell Palace, one of the old chantry priests continuing to celebrate in the yet undestroyed church or chapel, Sir Henry dragged him out with his own hands and caused him to be shot by his servants. The scene of this incident is generally laid at the distant parish church of Owslebury, but it really occurred in the long ago destroyed collegiate church, dedicated by Bishop Blois to the martyrs, Sts. Stephen, Laurence, Vincent and Quintin. At Marwell Manor Farm are a few 14th and 15th century fragments of the old palace incorporated with the present building, and also the moat.

Pamber (6 m. from Basingstoke). This scattered village and parish is united ecclesiastically with Monk or West Sherborne. It has no parish church, but part of the old church or chapel of the

HAMPSHIRE

old alien priory is used for that purpose. The largest of the alien priories of Hants was that founded by Henry I., as a cell of the Benedictine abbey of St. Vigor, Cerissy, Normandy, in the parish of Pamber, though more usually known as Sherborne, as that more important manor and church were assigned to it. At the beginning of the 15th century when the alien priories were suppressed, this house was given by Edward IV. to the Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House, Southampton. God's House had, however, been granted by Edward III. to Queen's College, Oxford, and hence the priory and its endowments were transferred to that college, by whom they are still held. The chief parts of the old priory now standing are the central tower and quire of the church, which were restored in 1847 and serve as a parish church. There is much interesting work of the 13th century and some of the 12th century. A wooden cross-legged effigy, many early coffin-slabs, an old font, and a pre-Reformation bier are among the noteworthy objects within the church. The moat by which the precincts were surrounded can be readily traced.

Penton Grafton. (See Weyhill.)

Penton Mewsey (3 m. from Andover). The church (Holy Trinity), restored in 1888, is of no particular interest, save that it has a good western bell-turret.

PETERSFIELD is an ancient market-town whose population grew in the last decade from 2,676 to 3,265. It returned one member to Parliament up to 1885. The town used to be the centre of a

PENTON GRAFTON—PORCHESTER

small wool trade and wool manufacture, and was an important coaching stage on the old road from London to Portsmouth. In the large market-place is a leaden equestrian statue of William III., once richly gilt, given to the town in 1724 by William Jolliffe, M.P. for the borough. The church (St. Peter) was very much over-restored in 1874, and has a new imitation Norm. porch and clerestory, but it still retains some very fine original Norm. work, which is specially rich at the E. end of the nave over the chancel arch.

Plaitford (6 m. from Romsey) is a parish on the Wilts border, taken from that county and added to Hants in 1895. The small church (St. Peter) is chiefly 13th century, but has a Norm. font.

Popham (4 m. from Micheldever). The church (St. Catherine) was entirely rebuilt in 1879. The living is annexed to that of *Woodmancote*, which also has a modern church (St. James), built in 1855.

PORCHESTER. In the 4th century, when the Saxon pirates were beginning to plunder our S. and E. coasts, the Romans provided an elaborate scheme of frontier defence. Eight out of the nine fortresses then established have been identified. They extend from the Wash to Beachy Head, and Porchester, in the opinion of Mr. Haverfield (*Vic. Co. Hist.*), may be the furthest west of this scheme of defence of the Saxon shores. Porchester Castle, on the northern edge of Portsmouth Harbour, has a walled area about 200 yards square and 9 acres in extent. In the N.W. corner is the mediæval keep and inner bailey, in the S.W. corner

HAMPSHIRE

the mediæval church, whilst the rest is grass. The walls of flint concrete, about 10 ft. high, are undoubtedly of original late Roman work, and were utilised and altered by the mediæval castle builders. The church was founded in 1133 by Henry I. for Austin canons, but the priory was removed over Portsdown Hill to Southwick (*q.v.*) about fifteen years later owing to the disturbance caused by military movements. The church was cruciform, but has lost its S. transept. The church is otherwise much as it was when it left the Norm. builder's hands, and is of much interest, the W. front being remarkably good. On the S. side are abundant traces of the conventional buildings. The font is most noteworthy, being ornamented with an intersecting arcade, and having a representation on one side of the baptism of our Saviour. Of the castle it may be sufficient here to say that the quadrangular four-storeyed keep is *temp.* Henry I., and the adjacent buildings Edward III. and Richard II.

Portsea. (See Portsmouth.)

PORTSMOUTH is the generic term applied to a collection of towns at a corner of Portsea Island, with a population of 188,133. The part on the S.W. of the island is Portsmouth proper; to the N. of it is Portsea and the dockyards; to the E. lies Landport; to the S. is Southsea; whilst across the harbour is Gosport (*q.v.*). Portsmouth, though enormously developed of late years, is by no means a town of yesterday. It is said to owe its origin to the retreat of the sea from Porchester, which was an important naval station in the days



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PORTEA—PORTSMOUTH

of the Roman occupation. Though there is so little trace of antiquity about Portsmouth, it was incorporated as a borough by Richard I., and became an important shipbuilding port so far back as the days of King John. It was fortified in the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III. and Henry VII.; but it was not until the days of Henry VIII. that it became the chief and almost the only station for the royal navy.

The harbour has a narrow entrance, but soon expands into a basin of the rough measurement of 4 by 2 miles; even at the lowest tides there is always water enough in it to float the entire navy. The harbour runs up to the W. as far as the old walls of Porchester, and by a navigable creek as far as Fareham, and on the E. there is a communication with Langston Harbour by a shallow arm of the sea called Portsbridge Creek. The whole of the harbour is encircled by a great chain of forts, which are supposed to make the great naval arsenal impregnable from land or sea. The forts on the Isle of Wight form part of the great scheme, as well as the Spithead forts on the very shoals of the passage. The forts on the S. side of Portsea Island are Cumberland (at the entrance to Langston Harbour), Eastney, Lumps and Southsea Castle. Blockhouse and other forts protect the Portsea side of the actual harbour entrance, and on the Gosport side is a line of forts that bound the harbour on the W. Above Fareham begins the great line of forts and barracks which dominate the lofty Portsdown ridge.

The great dockyard is the usual centre of attrac-

HAMPSHIRE

tion for Portsmouth visitors. The main entrance, with the date over it of 1711, is at the N. end of the quay or sea-terrace known as the Hard. The hours for admission are 10 to 12 and 1.30 to 3. It is the largest dockyard in the world, and covers about 300 acres, having steadily increased from the days of Henry VIII., when eight acres sufficed. The chief objects of interest are the ships that may happen to be on the stocks ; the various permanent establishments, as well as the Royal Naval College and the Admiralty House, are always well explained by the courteous dockyard police who act as guides to the visitors. The Old Basin occupies the site of the original yard, and is surrounded by dry docks. To the N.E. of this are the four new large basins, called respectively Tidal, Repairing, Rigging and Fitting. These have been excavated on land reclaimed from the harbour, and the mud excavated therefrom has been added to Whale Island, the area of which has been thereby increased from $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres to nearly 90 acres. This island now forms the great Naval Gunnery School. Those in charge of this school are, in quaint phraseology, said to be commissioned to H.M.S. *Excellent*, which has no floating properties, and is merely an *alias* for Whale Island.

There are a score of churches in or about Portsmouth, but the only one of ancient origin (save the Garrison Chapel) is the parish church, which was founded about 1180 by the Austin canons of Southwick, and dedicated to the newly canonised martyr, St. Thomas of Canterbury. The chancel and transepts, though much dis-

PORPSMOUTH

figured and altered at later dates, are obviously part of the original fabric. Most of the church was turned into a storehouse in the degenerate days of the later Tudors, but Charles I. rescued it from desecration. The nave and aisles were rebuilt in 1698. The copper gilt vane over the cupola of the western tower, which is in the form of a ship nearly 7 ft. long, dates from 1710. In the chancel is a great monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated at 10 High Street by Felton on 23rd August, 1638. The monument was erected by his sister, the Countess of Denbigh, in 1631. The entry of the marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Braganza on 21st May, 1662, occurs in the parish register.

The Garrison Church, on the Grand Parade, is a building of special interest. Its chancel was the chapel, and its nave the hall (subdivided into cubicles) of the ancient hospital of God's House, or St. Nicholas, founded for the use of "Christ's poor" in 1214. The building had an eventful history (set forth in the *Victoria History of the County*, vol. ii.). It was seized by the Crown in 1540, and eventually became the Garrison Church. It was restored in 1866, and possesses a fair amount of the original 13th century work. There are forty-two stalls of carved oak in memory of various distinguished officers and chaplains. The sacramental plate was the gift of Queen Anne and the service books of George III.

The Town Hall, in the centre of the town, is a fine block of municipal buildings, opened by the Prince of Wales in 1891.

HAMPSHIRE

Portsea owes its startling increase in population to the overflowing growth of the naval and military establishments of Portsmouth. The great modern church (St. Mary) was consecrated in 1889 ; towards its building the late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith contributed £28,000. The W. tower is 140 ft. high. The font of the old church (wherein Charles Dickens was baptised in 1812) is still preserved.

Southsea, a favourite residence of naval and military officers; and a considerable seaside resort in the summer, has but one real attraction, namely, the view of the Isle of Wight. At *Eastney*, beyond Southsea, are the vast barracks of the marines.

Landport, formerly called "Half-Way Houses," is a modern place in the old parish of Portsea, and within the parliamentary borough of Portsmouth. It is chiefly occupied by the dockyard artisans. *Milton*, 2 m. E. of Portsmouth but within the borough, is a village formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1844.

Preston Candover. (See *Candover*.)

Portswood. (See *Southampton*.)

Privett. The old church unfortunately disappeared in 1878, but a new and costly church (Holy Trinity) has taken its place, with a western tower and spire that rises to the height of 160 ft.

Quarley. On Quarley beech-crowned hill (562 ft. high), a well-known landmark throughout the whole of N.W. Hampshire, is a large entrenched camp, with a double vallum on the S. side and four entrances. The view from the summit over great tracts of Hants and Wilts is delightful and extensive.

PORTSEA—RINGWOOD

The church (St. Michael) was considerably restored and enlarged in 1882, but retains some Norm. and 13th century features. There are some handsome late monuments to the Cox family, of Crays Court.

Quidhampton. (See Overton.)

Ramsdale (5 m. from Basingstoke) was formed into a parish in 1868 out of the parishes of Monk Sherborne, Tadley and Wootton St. Laurence. The church (Christ Church) was built in 1867.

Redbridge is a village and railway junction at the confluence of the Test with Southampton. It is in the parish of Millbrook.

RINGWOOD, on the E. branch of the river Avon, an old market-town, is the principal town in this part of Hampshire. The population increased from 4,119 in 1891 to 4,629 in 1901. The town looks thriving and clean, but presents very few antiquarian or attractive features. There is considerable employment in the town and district in the making of knitted woollen gloves, known as "Ringwoods". There are a manufactory for agricultural implements, steam saw-mills and a linen collar and cuff factory. The large cruciform church of Sts. Peter and Paul dated from the first half of the 13th century, but it was unhappily entirely rebuilt in 1853. About the only remnant of the old church is the mutilated brass of John Prophete, in a rich cope. He was an ecclesiastic of some importance, being Dean of Hereford from 1393 to 1407 and Dean of York from 1407 until his death in 1416. The E. wall has a series of paintings as a memorial to the family of John Keble, the saintly author of *The Christian Year*. His mother was a

HAMPSHIRE

daughter of the Rev. John Maule, a former vicar of Ringwood. *Bisterne* is a parochial chapelry, 3 miles S., with a church (St. Paul) erected in 1842.

Rockburne (3 m. from Fordingbridge). The small church (St. Andrew) is of some interest. There is a Norm. doorway, a 13th century arcade between the nave and S. aisle, and a western tower of wood. The chancel was rebuilt in 1827 and the whole church considerably restored in 1893. Near the church are the extensive remains of the old manor-house, with large hall and chapel. It was once the residence of Sir John Cooper, father of the first Earl of Shaftesbury. West Park House in this parish is the seat of Mr. Eyre Coote. On the high ground of this estate is a lofty column, erected in 1827, chiefly to commemorate General Sir Eyre Coote, the captor of Pondichery, who died in 1783.

¹ *Romsey*, a municipal borough, first incorporated by James I., and a town of great antiquity, has an almost stationary population of about 5,500. The older antiquaries united in terming the place a Roman station, apparently for no better reason than the first syllable of its name, but no remains of that period have been found here, and it certainly was never a Roman town or place of occupation. The town, like that of Christchurch, had its rise from the presence of the abbey gradually coming into existence to serve its wants.

The statements with regard to the early foundation of Romsey Abbey are confusing and conflicting. The most probable outcome of the early narratives

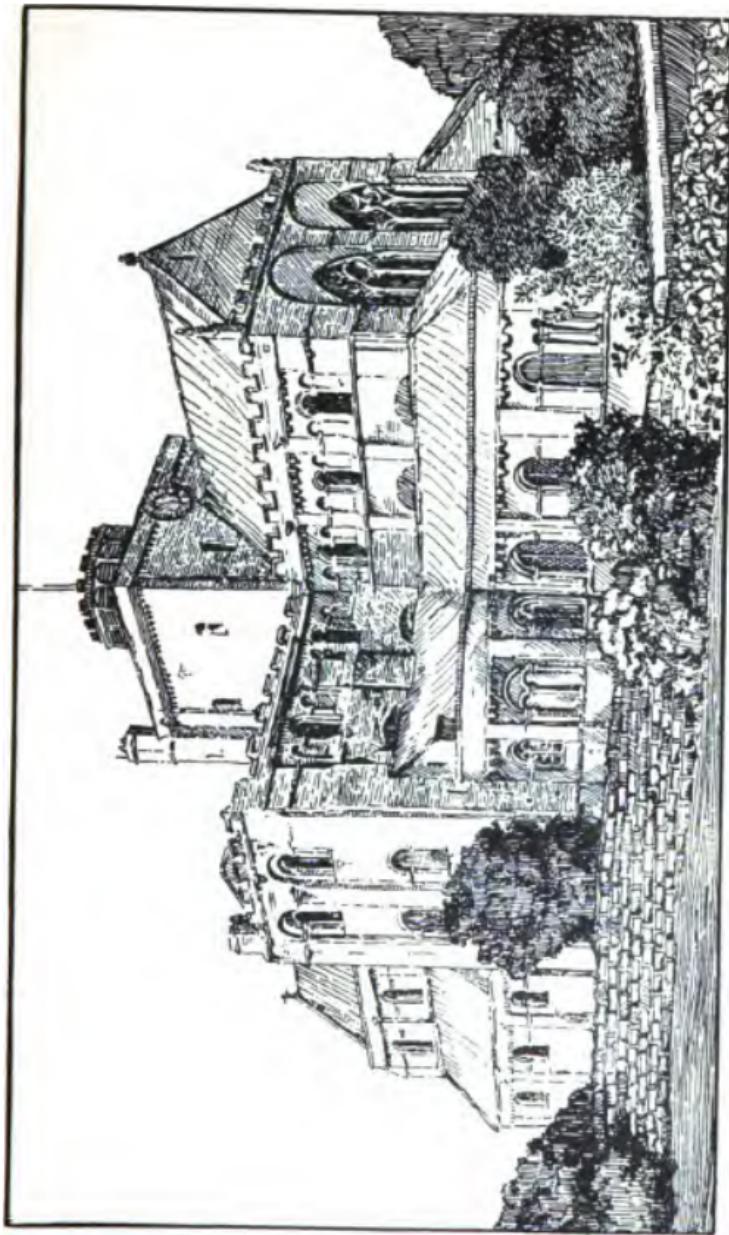
ROCKBURNE—ROMSEY

is that this house was founded by Edward the Elder about 907, and that his daughter, St. Elfleda, became abbess, and was buried here. Edgar, the grandson of Edward, in 967 reconstituted the abbey, causing it to be dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Elfleda, and placed there Benedictine nuns under the abbess Merwenna. About 993, when Elwina was abbess, the Danes overran Hampshire, and it is supposed that at that time the nuns had to take refuge at Winchester. In 1086 Christine, sister of Edgar Atheling, took the veil at Romsey and became abbess. Christine's young niece, Maud, followed her aunt to this retreat, but she did not take the vows, and, after much protest from Christine, became the Queen of Henry I. in 1100. Mary, daughter of King Stephen, became abbess in 1160, and it was her uncle, Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, 1129-1171, who was probably the builder of the greater part of the abbey church as it now stands. There are numerous visitations of this great nunnery among the Winchester episcopal registers. They occasionally brought scandals to light, and were the cause of their being redressed. The full history of this interesting and important foundation yet remains to be written. The towns-folk had to be content with the N. aisle of the nave as their parish church, and the convent paid the stipend of their vicar. In 1403 the town obtained leave of the bishop to pull down the outer wall of their aisle, as they had not sufficient space, and to rebuild it over a wider area from the N. transept to the porch, but it was stipulated that they should do this at their own cost and continue responsible

HAMPSHIRE

for its maintenance. In November, 1537, the convent, becoming alarmed at the suppression of the smaller houses, procured an elaborate inspection and confirmation by Henry VIII. of all their royal charters, beginning with that of Henry I. But they might have spared themselves these heavy fees, for the royal plunderer was absolutely devoid of scruples, and broke his confirmation charter just a twelvemonth after it had been sealed. At the time of the abbey's suppression there were twenty-five professed nuns in addition to the abbess. The conventional buildings were speedily swept away, but the town was graciously permitted to buy back from the Crown the great church (part of which had been theirs from time immemorial) for £100.

In 1900, when part of the pavement of the centre of the church was being relaid, the foundations of the large apsidal E. end of a former church were discovered. This is undoubtedly pre-Conquest work, and was considered by those who examined it at the time to be of two dates. It is therefore quite possible that the work then uncovered represented the original 10th century work of Edgar, and the repairs or rebuilding of Canute early in the 11th century. The upper course of part of this foundation can still be seen by raising a trap-door in the floor immediately in front of the pulpit. The noble church, as it now stands, dates from a general rebuilding begun about 1125, and carried on as far as the third bay of the nave. The work was then interrupted and resumed in the last quarter of the 12th century, being finally completed westward in the first quarter of the 13th



ROMSEY ABBEY

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century. The chapels E. of the presbytery and the N. porch of the nave, together with the widening of the N. aisle, begun in 1403, have been destroyed, but otherwise the actual fabric of the church has remained intact. The church, built of the long exhausted Binstead stone of the Isle of Wight, is 263 ft. long and 131 ft. wide at the transepts, and 86 ft. across the nave, whilst the walls are 70 ft. high. The low lantern tower is only 92 ft. high. Two stages of it were pulled down in 1625 to make way for the present polygonal wooden belfry.. It is thus larger than four of our English cathedral churches—Carlisle, Chester, Oxford and Rochester. There is no more interesting study of Norm. architecture to be found in the whole of England than that of Romsey Abbey. The western bays of the nave, as has been remarked, gradually change into beautiful pointed work of the 13th century, but save for this and for two great E. windows inserted in the old arcading at the beginning of the 14th century, the whole of the interior of the church, nave, aisles, transepts, tower, arches and quire, is pure, dignified, ideal Norm. of the best possible type. The wealth and diversity and harmony of the mouldings, though in no case over-elaborated, seem more and more worthy of admiration the more they are studied. The side aisles are all groined, those of the eastern and central portions being particularly good examples of Norm. vaulting. The roofs of the nave and quire are unhappy modern efforts.

The ancient quire arrangement was quite different to that now prevailing, for it extended to

HAMPSHIRE

the third pillar of the nave, where stood the rood-screen. The upper part of the present quire-screen is part of the discarded screen of early 14th century date that formerly stood across the entrance to the N. transept.

The E. ends of the quire aisles are of exceptional construction ; they are square externally but apsidal inside. Passing behind the high altar (the old high altar stone has been fitted in a wooden frame and is again used), there are two archways which used to lead into two long chapels, destroyed soon after the dissolution ; their E. windows now fill up these archways. In this part of the church are some of the slabs that formerly covered the graves of abbesses ; an embroidered green velvet cope, which for many years served as an altar cloth ; two cresset or lamp stones found in 1867 ; and a conjectural model of the two lost eastern chapels. In a glass case may also be noticed the Romsey Psalter, a well-written and illuminated MS. *circa* 1450. At the E. end of the S. quire aisle is a most interesting small Saxon rood, sculptured in stone. Our Lord is represented after the Byzantine fashion with limbs unbent ; round the cross are grouped angels and soldiers as well as Sts. Mary and John. This relic of the old church, after having been discovered built into the wall face inwards, has been moved several times, but now forms an appropriate centre for the reredos at the back of the S. quire aisle altar. The altar table of the N. quire aisle is the early Jacobean one that used to serve as a high altar ; in front of it there are some good encaustic tiles. Against the N.

ROMSEY

wall of the N. quire aisle is a remarkable late 14th century painted wooden reredos of extreme interest. It used to stand at the back of the high altar, and owed its degree of preservation to having had boards of the Ten Commandments, Creed and Our Father nailed over it. The subject is the Resurrection, with two soldiers and two angels censing. Above this are the figures (beginning from the E.) of Sts. Augustine of Hippo (?), Anthony, Roche, Benedict, Scholastica, Augustine of Canterbury (?), Sebastian, Francis d'Assisi, with St. Clare at his feet, and Jerome (?). The painting was originally much larger, having Our Lord in Glory with adoring angels above. On the S. side of the S. transept is a 13th century effigy of a lady in Purbeck marble under a 15th century sepulchral recess. The whole church is in thoroughly good order in the interior, and strikes the reverent visitor at once on entering as being a real building for the worship of God and not a mere architectural curiosity. The three duly vested altars and the used look of the church are a happy contrast to some of the much-visited old minster or abbey churches that are dear to the ecclesiologist. There is some singularly good modern glass, particularly in the transepts. In the church, with a box near by to deposit the modest 2d. which is its price, will be found *A Handbook for the use of Visitors*, which is admirable of its kind, save that it perpetuates the "leper window" fable, and gives a too early date to the cloister crucifix.

Of the conventional buildings on the S. side of the church there are now hardly any remains. A

HAMPSHIRE

patch of brickwork at the S.W. corner of the church shows where the lay sisters of the convent had their entrance. Against the W. wall of the S. transept, which formed part of the E. side of the cloister, near the nuns' entrance to the church, is a most effectively carved full-sized crucifix, with the Hand of Glory extended from a cloud above. Though naturally battered and worn, there is still "a look of divine benignity and sweetness in the face". Though supposed by some to be "an almost unique specimen of a crucifix of the 10th century," there is no valid reason for supposing it to be older than the 12th century building, and it is probably later. Near this crucifix is an opening in the wall, with a small chimney shaft; here probably was the oven for baking the wafers.

The town of Romsey is strangely destitute of other interests besides the abbey, and is quite modernised. In the centre of the market-place is a fine statue of Lord Palmerston by Noble. On the S. side of the town, beautifully situated on the Test, is Broadlands, so long the residence of Lord Palmerston, and now the seat of the Rt. Hon. Evelyn Ashley. The house itself, of white brick, is of no beauty, but it shelters a fine collection of pictures and sculpture, and stands in a well-wooded park of 500 acres.

At *Woodley* (1½ m. E. of Romsey) is a (school) chapel of ease, built in 1859; at *Lee* (2 m. S.) is another chapel of ease erected by Lord Palmerston in 1862; at *Ridge* (2 m. S.W.) is a third (school) chapel of ease, built by Lord Mount Temple in 1875. They are all served by the Romsey clergy.

ROMSEY—ST. MARY BOURNE

Ropley ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from station). The church (St. Peter), restored in 1847 and 1897, is of no particular interest.

Rotherwick ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hook) has a church of some interest, with Norm. font and chancel, *circa* 1250. The special feature is the graceful old grey oak timbers of the nave roof, with half-timbered interior gables E. and W. There is no chancel arch; the present screen is modern. In the nave are many good 13th century plain oak bench seats. Note the well-cut artistic stone in the centre of the chancel to Ann Tylney, 1681, with quaint epitaph.

Rowland's Castle, a village, hamlet and railway station; partly in Idsworth and partly in Warblington parishes. An entrenched mound gives the place its name. There have been numerous Roman "finds"; the last, which included a tessellated pavement, in 1895.

Rowner (1 m. from Brockhurst). The small church of St. Mary is mainly of 13th century date. Some interesting wall paintings found in the chancel have now disappeared.

Rownhams ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Nursling) is an ecclesiastical parish with a new church, formed in 1856 out of Romsey, Nursling and North Baddesley.

St. Cross. (See Winchester.)

St. Mary Bourne (1 m. from Hurstbourne Station) has an interesting church (St. Peter), chiefly noteworthy for the fine Norm. font of black marble from Tournai in Belgium. The square bowl measures 3 ft. 7 in. across, and it is the largest of the four celebrated Hampshire

HAMPSHIRE

examples, the others being at Winchester Cathedral, St. Michael's, Southampton, and East Meon. Two of the sides are beautifully sculptured with conventionalised vine, the third side with arcading and two pairs of doves drinking from vases, and the fourth with arcading and *fleur-de-lis*.

The chancel arch is Norm., and the nave arcades Transitional, about the end of 12th century. The side windows of the chancel are 14th century and the tower 15th century. In the S. aisle is a 14th century sepulchral recess with the effigy of a cross-legged knight; against the wall of the N. aisle is a modern medallion of King Alfred. At the W. end of the S. aisle is, preserved in a glass case, an old altar cloth of the year 1687, with the date and the churchwarden's initials embroidered on the superfrontal. The altar rails are Laudian. A far too sweeping restoration of this church was accomplished in 1855.

Sarisbury and Swanwick. (See Titchfield.)

Selborne (2 m. from Tisted) is in the first instance celebrated for its priory of Austin canons. The priory, which lay about a mile to the E. of the village, was founded in 1233 by Bishop Peter de Rupibus. Its history is very voluminous, as the entire store of original monastic muniments are still extant at Magdalen College, Oxford. The priory held the churches of Selborne, Basing and Basingstoke. The vicar of Selborne had to find a chaplain to celebrate in the two parochial chapels of Oakhanger and Blakemoor. The monitions of Bishop Wykeham to the canons of Selborne have often been cited as though they proved bad

SARISBURY—SELBORNE

conduct or at least very lax discipline, but the monitions merely implied a solemn reminder to observe their rule, and followed the usual line generally adopted at that period after episcopal visitation. Fourteen was the full number of canons of this priory. In 1377 and again in 1401 Wykeham helped the house over pecuniary difficulties, for the Black Death of 1349 had left their estates much impoverished. In 1462 the endowments only sufficed to sustain four canons and their four servants. The resources still further dwindled and the buildings went out of repair, so that in 1484 Bishop Waynflete obtained papal sanction to transfer the priory property to strengthen Magdalen College that he was just founding. A single chantry priest was, however, maintained at the priory to celebrate for founders and benefactors, and the buildings were in the main kept up for the farm purposes of the college. There are now a few interesting remnants of the priory, particularly of the foundations and lower courses of part of the 13th century conventional church. Various Purbeck marble coffin slabs and tiles from the site have been placed in the S. aisle of the parish church.

The parish church of Selborne (St. Mary), piteously "restored" after a piecemeal fashion in 1877, 1883 and 1888, presents a cold and bleak interior, yet there remains much of general interest. The S. porch is debased, but within it is a good 14th century entrance with original door and hinges. The round chalice-shaped font is possibly 12th century. There is a N. transept with

HAMPSHIRE

early 14th century work. The aisles of the nave have been much modernised. The responds of the chancel arch are Norm.; there is some good early 13th century work in the chancel, but much rebuilding. In the centre of the chancel is a ledger stone to Gilbert White, who died in 1728, aged seventy-seven. He was the grandfather of the great naturalist, and held the vicarage of Selborne from 1681 till his death. He left one son, John, a barrister, who resided at the house opposite the church, called The Wakes, which was afterwards the residence of his eldest son, Gilbert the naturalist, who died in 1793. His next brother, Benjamin, the publisher, presented to the church in that year a 17th century German triptych, which serves as an altar-piece. It represents the Adoration of the Magi, with St. George on the right, and St. Andrew on the left. Against the S. wall of the chancel is a tablet to Gilbert and Benjamin White. The far-famed Gilbert, who served for many years as curate of the neighbouring church of Farringdon, is buried in the churchyard. A simple headstone with initials and date marks his resting-place, but the whole of this beautiful village and parish is, in truth, this delightful writer's unfading monument. As the visitor stands in the churchyard of Selborne, beneath the noble old yew tree, about which Gilbert White wrote so lovingly, or looks out upon the fair prospects by which he is surrounded, the words that Sir Christopher Wren selected as his epitaph in St. Paul's—*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*—at once occur to the mind. Gilbert White's name is as irrevocably linked with every

SELBORNE—MONK SHERBORNE

hill or field or hedgerow of Selborne as is that of Wren with every stone of London's great cathedral. The pleasant garden at the back of The Wakes still retains the sundial set up by Gilbert White, and several of the trees of which he wrote so pleasantly in his Journal. *Blackmoor* (4 m. from Liss) is a new parish formed out of Selborne in 1867. The fine church (St. Matthew) was erected in 1868.

Shalden (3 m. from Alton). The small church of Sts. Peter and Paul was rebuilt in 1865. The octagon font, *circa* 1400, is the only remnant of the old church.

Shedfield. (See Droxford.)

Monk Sherborne or West Sherborne (3½ m. from Basingstoke). The church (All Saints), though much restored in 1858 and in 1889, still retains a diversity of interest and presents a picturesque appearance. The N. doorway and chancel arch are Norm., and there is a piscina shaft of this date in the vestry. The chancel was rebuilt and extended about the middle of the 13th century. There are several windows in chancel and nave, *temp.* Edward I. The N. porch of timber is towards the end of Edward III. To the 15th century belong several windows, and the wooden belfry supported on great beams rising from the floor. The font is late Norm. Parts of the chancel screen are old (15th century). The pulpit is *temp.* Charles I. The good Laudian altar rails were most unhappily ejected from their right place at the last restoration, when they were re-erected at the W. end. The old priory is described under Pamber.

HAMPSHIRE

Sherborne St. John (2 m. from Basingstoke). The church (St. Andrew) has several points of interest: a Norm. font, a good Jacobean pulpit, a 16th century memorial porch, a series of 14th and 15th century brasses to the Brocas family, and some chained books. The W. tower of brick with a copper-covered spire is singularly ugly. The N. aisle dates from 1854, and large sums were spent on restoration in 1884. A mile to the N.E. of the church and village is the celebrated mansion of the *Vyne*, long the residence of the Sandys family, from whom it was purchased during the Commonwealth by the Chutes, the present proprietors. Originally built in the early part of the 16th century, it was much altered and enlarged by Inigo Jones. The picture gallery is panelled with arms of various distinguished families. The chief charm of the house is the domestic chapel (so extravagantly eulogised by Horace Walpole); the stained glass, brought from Boulogne in 1544; and the Italian tiles from Urbino are of exceptional worth.

Sherfield English (2½ m. from Dunbridge). The church (St. Leonard) of this small parish on the Wilts border was rebuilt in brick with stone groins in 1858.

Sherfield-on-Laddon (4 m. from Basingstoke). The church (St. Leonard) was elaborately restored, in fact nearly rebuilt, with a new tower and spire, in 1872. Only a few fragments of old 14th century work can be detected. There is a mural brass on the N. side of the chancel, with small kneeling figure, to Stephen Hadnall, 1590, who had

SHERBORNE—SILCHESTER

been a gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Mary.

Shipton-Bellinger (4 m. from Grateley). Through this parish, on the Wiltshire border, flows the intermittent Collingburne stream, the course of which is sometimes dry for two or three years in succession. The church (St. Peter) was "thoroughly restored" in 1879.

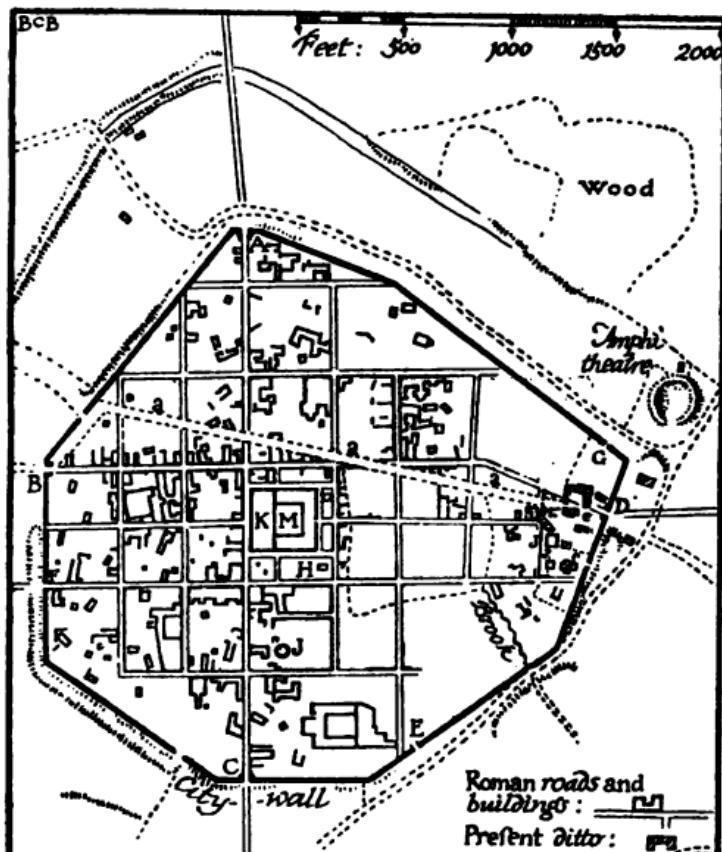
Shirley. (See Southampton.)

Sholing or *Scholing*. (See Southampton.)

SILCHESTER (3 m. from Mortimer). The site of the Romano-British town of *Calleva* is within this parish, and has made Silchester celebrated among antiquaries. It comprises 100 acres, chiefly arable land, enclosed by the remains of the flint and banded stone walls, over 1½ m. in circumference. This Roman walling is most perfect on the S. side, where it still retains a height of 12 ft. in several places. Its original height could not have been less than 20 ft. With the exception of an old farmhouse and the ancient parish church, close to the E. gate, there are no buildings within the walls. The space enclosed is an irregular septagon, as shown in the small plan, which varies much from the known rectangular plans of other known Roman cities both in England and elsewhere. The reason for this is that the walls roughly follow the lines of an earlier Celtic settlement within earthworks. The walls were pierced by four principal gates at the four cardinal points. There were also two smaller gates. The one on the E. gave access to an adjoining amphitheatre, a small oval earthwork 150 ft. by 120 ft., and the other one about 150

HAMPSHIRE

yards S. of the main W. gate, by which it is supposed that the road from Old Sarum entered the town. The whole town was laid out in regular squares or *insulae*. In 1864 extensive researches were begun, at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, the owner of the site, by the late Mr. Joyce, rector of Strathfieldsaye, which were slowly carried on until the rector's death in 1878. Mr. Joyce uncovered the foundations of the central *forum* and *basilica*, a large set of baths, several houses, a polygonal temple and the remains of most of the gates. In 1890 the Silchester Excavation Fund was started under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, since which date systematic explorations have been made every summer, and will not be completed for a few more years. The little plan shows the work done up to the close of 1902, which has been chiefly under the direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox, who continue to give elaborate illustrated accounts of the annual progress of the excavations in the *Archæologia*. The results have been of primary importance in connection with the days of the Roman occupation. We now know with accuracy what manner of houses were then built within the walled towns, and much of the trades that were followed here, such as dyeing, bone carving and casting of bronze. It would require the whole of this little volume to give any general account of the various finds and the conclusions to which they lead. As the ground continues to be required for agricultural purposes, the foundations uncovered each season, after being minutely planned, are covered up, and the articles



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SILCHESTER—SOBERTON

that are removed are placed in the Reading Museum, where a most noble collection of Romano-British objects is being gradually accumulated. By far the most interesting discovery has been the uncovering of the foundations of a little Christian basilican church of the 4th century to the S.E. of the forum.

The church (St. Mary), though generally neglected in favour of the old city, is well worth visiting. There is a central pier of late Norm. work in the N. arcade. The chancel is mainly of the 13th century. The S. arcade, all the windows of the S. aisle, the E. window of the N. aisle and the octagon font are 14th century. Two or three square-headed windows and the low wooden tower carried by four great beams are late 15th century. Under a sepulchral recess in the S. aisle is the 14th century effigy of a lady. The chancel screen (15th century) has a beautiful pierced cresting bearing a series of small angels. The pulpit panels are late Elizabethan. Above its curious dome-shaped canopy of enriched carving is inscribed "The Guiife of James Hore, Gent., 1659". On the E. side of the churchyard are two interesting 13th century coffin slabs of exceptional design. They are moss-grown and decaying, and certainly ought to be replaced in the church.

Soberton (1 m. from Droxfield). The church (St. Peter) is of some interest. It was restored in 1841 and again in 1882. There are architectural details of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, and the piscinas, a squint, a low side window and some 16th and 17th century monuments are noteworthy. On the face of the early 16th century embattled

HAMPSHIRE

western tower, below the parapet, are the heads of a man with a key and a woman with a pail. These devices have given rise to a tale, generally accepted throughout the neighbourhood, that this tower was built by the savings of a butler and a dairy-maid of the adjacent manor-house !

Kings Somborne (1½ m. from Horsebridge) Church (Sts. Peter and Paul) was "fully restored" in 1885, as recorded on a pillar of the N. arcade. The "restoration" brought about the entire obliteration of the W. end of the church and much renewal of other parts. The arcades of the nave are partly original and partly imitative 13th century work. Under a 14th century sepulchral recess in the S. wall of the chancel now rests the effigy in low relief of a priest in eucharistic vestments with an inscription in Lombardic capitals. A large stone in the centre of the chancel has the brasses of two civilians which lack any inscription. The good altar rails of Charles II. date have been moved to the entrance of the chancel. The octagon font of Purbeck marble is a fine specimen of early 13th century work. It is supported by a central shaft and eight smaller ones. The lightly incised crosses and sacred monograms on the jambs of the N. doorway are noteworthy.

To the S.W. of the church are the foundations of an old house or mansion that must have been at one time of considerable size. Certain ruinous parts were taken down some years ago to make room for parochial schools. The present remains are only grassy mounds, save for a single piece of flint walling about 3 ft. thick and 2½ ft. above the

KINGS SOMBORNE—SOPLEY

surface. Local tradition usually speaks of it as "King John's Palace," and it may possibly have been occasionally occupied by John of Gaunt.

Little Somborne (2 m. from Stockbridge), a retired little hamlet, has a very small church (All Saints) of much interest. It consists merely of a nave; the chancel arch, of Transition character, remains, built up at the E. end. Above this arch are two early 13th century small lancets, taken from the former chancel. To the S. of the arch is built in a much smaller light which is clearly of Saxon date. There is also Saxon long and short work at the N.W. angle of the building, and a pilaster strip of the same period against the N. wall.

Sopley (2 m. from Hurn). Sopley Church (St. Michael) is well situated on high ground on the E. bank of the Avon. It is a cruciform structure of the first half of the 13th century, as is shown by lancet windows and other details in the N. transept and chancel. In the latter is a small pointed "low side" window still closed with a shutter. The nave was rebuilt towards the close of the 14th century, and the low W. tower at a later date. There was a good deal of unfortunate "restoration" in 1868. Under the tower are two large effigies in Purbeck marble, the one in civilian dress and the other a lady. They date *circa* 1270, and probably represent the co-founders of the 13th century church. Between them is a large coffin slab of Purbeck marble with a cross in relief of earlier date in the same century. The plain octagon font of light material is of 14th century. To

HAMPSHIRE

the N. of the chancel arch is the upper doorway to the rood-loft ; the low stone brackets that carried it yet remain. Some of the tracery of the screen has been worked up into two prayer-desks. There is a good deal of Tudor linen-fold panelling at the W. end of the S. aisle. The pulpit is a well-carved example of Jacobean date. About 2 miles to the N. of the church within this parish is Tyrrel's Ford, where the slayer of William Rufus is said to have crossed the Avon on his way to Poole. The blacksmith's forge at the place called Avon Tyrrel is built on the site of one where the fugitive's horse is said to have been shod.

SOUTHAMPTON. This important seaport, parliamentary, county and municipal borough has a history, which, if chiefly commercial, is not only of great interest but appeals largely to the imagination. It is much to the credit of the authorities that the various important relics of the past pertaining to this town are now under careful supervision, and the explanatory notices affixed to some of the older buildings, without being unduly prominent, are genuine appeals to national sentiment. Many thousands of tourists, who simply use Southampton as a port of exit for Normandy and Brittany or the Channel Islands, seem utterly unaware of the historic associations and the very considerable ancient remains that await their investigation on the verge of their own shores.

It is a town of almost equal antiquity with Winchester ; even in the time of the Romans it served as a port to that city, a military fort being established at Bitterne ("Clauseatum") on the

SOUTHAMPTON

left bank of the Itchen, about a mile higher up the river than the mediæval town. Roman roads connected this station with Winchester and Porchester. The Saxons formed a new settlement on the peninsula where the present town stands, probably calling it Southampton in consideration of its position with regard to the older settlement at Bitterne. From its considerable importance it gave its name for a long period to the whole county. Athelstan established mints at Southampton. In the days of Ethelred II. it was held by Swayn as a pledge for the due payment of the tribute to the Northmen. His son Canute occasionally resided here. The immortal myth of Canute's seaside rebuke to his courtiers is assigned to Southampton, the exact spot being claimed by the host of an ordinary public-house that rejoices in the sign of the "Canute Castle"! With the coming of the Normans, Southampton's importance as the port for Winchester materially increased; the *Domesday Survey* names sixty-three Norman and thirty-one English householders. The ubiquitous John, who granted the town its earliest extant charter, paid visits to Southampton in nine of the years of his brief reign. Part of Richard Cœur-de-Lion's fleet sailed for Palestine from this port, when the sheriff supplied 800 Hampshire hogs for the victualling of the ships. Throughout the reigns of the first three Edwards and Richard II. this was the favourite port for embarkation for Normandy or Guienne, and the narrow streets frequently re-echoed with the tramp of bowmen on the march, or the clatter of the horseshoes.

HAMPSHIRE

of the knights and their mounted retainers. In 1345 the town was sufficiently wealthy and important to be called upon to supply 21 ships and 576 sailors for the royal fleet, which sailed that year from Southampton, carrying the army that gained the great victory of Crecy. Richard II. enlarged the castle and strengthened the fortifications. It was here, too, that Henry II. marshalled his great army in August, 1414, for the French expedition that resulted in the victory of Agincourt, and it was during his stay in the town that the treacherous plot of his cousin, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, in conjunction with Henry, Lord Scroop, and Sir Thomas Grey, was discovered. The traitors were executed and buried in the chapel of St. Julian. In 1432 the town was alarmed by the advent of a French fleet, recollecting the great damage done by a combined French, Spanish and Genoese fleet in 1338, when the town was sacked and a great portion burnt to the ground ; but the strengthened fortifications successfully resisted the assault of the 15th century. Henry VIII. paid various visits to the town, and it was from this port that the Emperor Charles V., after his second visit to England, embarked for Spain in 1522. Thirty years later the boy king, Edward VI., when in vain seeking convalescence in the south of his kingdom, was received here in great state. Here, too, Philip of Spain landed on 20th July, 1554, and tarried in Southampton for four days before joining Queen Mary at Winchester.

Up to this period the trade of Southampton had

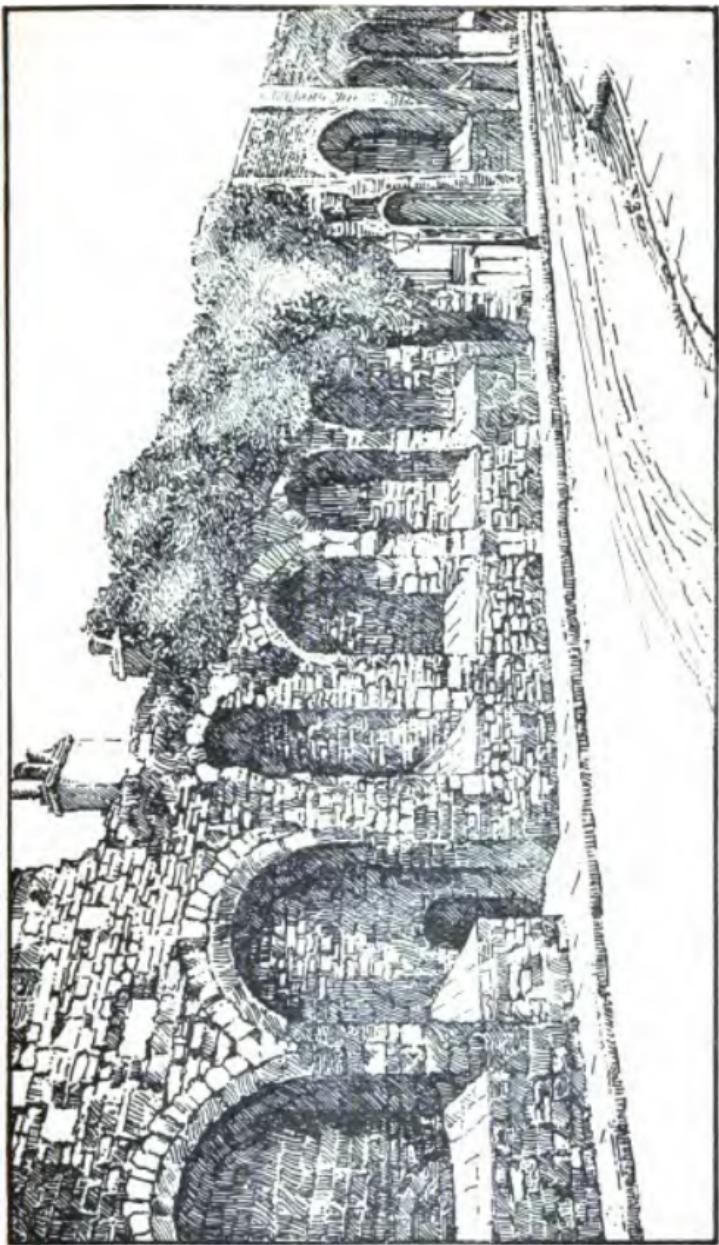
SOUTHAMPTON

been, with but rare intermissions, brisk and continuous for fully three centuries, the regular interchange of goods with Venice after a systematic form being the mainstay of its commerce, but it suffered, like Venice, greatly after the discovery of the new passage to India. Portsmouth began to rise into importance as the centre of the fleet, and a most grievous visitation of the plague in 1663 dealt the dwindling town a staggering blow. At the beginning of the 19th century Southampton was chiefly known from its small shipbuilding yards, and as a seaside resort through the Duke of York residing there. But the long-continued wars with Napoleon tended to revive its importance as a port of embarkation, whilst a military camp was long maintained in the vicinity. With the advent of the railway, in 1840, its fortunes soon began to recover, and in 1843 the Southampton Docks, the property of the L. and S.W. Railway Co. (which now have an area of 250 acres, with a sheltered harbour and unrivalled anchorage), were first opened. Its fortunes as a mail-packet station have also greatly increased of late years. The population was only 7,600 in 1801, but by 1861 it had increased to 46,300 ; in 1891 it was 82,126, and 104,824 at the last census.

There are but few towns in England that have such considerable remains of their military or defensive architecture. The old part of the town was enclosed with walls about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit ; three of the ancient gateways and considerable portions of the walls with their ruined circular tower still remain. The Bar Gate, though now

HAMPSHIRE

far within the town, was the ancient N. gate approached by a drawbridge across a wide moat. It forms a large handsome structure in two stages. The central semicircular archway, with round flanking towers as seen on the N. front, is of 14th century date incorporating earlier work ; the southern side (though improved in 1865) is much debased, and has a comic statue of George III. in Roman habits. The almost obliterated coats of arms are not worth studying, as they are comparatively modern and poor heraldry. Over the gateway is the Guildhall, which has been used as a court of justice since the days of Elizabeth. The S. gate and the W. gate are comparatively plain but interesting examples of early 14th century date. The most important section of the wall remaining is that which stretches from the W. gate along the shore for a considerable distance northwards. Up to 1850, when the Westernshore Road was constructed, the sea reached the base of these walls. The site of the old castle is now covered with modern houses. The castle itself, which had, however, been almost entirely rebuilt by the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1804, was taken down in 1863. The most interesting piece of the walls is that which is termed the Arcades. It is about 90 yards in length and 30 ft. high, and consists of a series of nineteen shallow arches, obviously built to strengthen or take the place of a former wall. This work probably represents a strengthening of the fortifications after the 1338 incursion by the French and their allies. The general character, however, of most of the stretch of town walling is obviously



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SOUTHAMPTON

Norm., with repairs of both 14th and 15th centuries. At the bottom of the narrow lane or alley leading down to a postern gate in the walls from St. Michael's Square are two most noteworthy houses, both of 12th century date. Of one of these the only early feature left is a Norm. doorway, but the other, popularly known as King John's Palace, is of peculiar interest, as it is probably the earliest 12th century house in England of which any considerable remains are extant (*Turner's Domestic Architecture*, vol. i.). It is of two storeys, and has recently been repaired and saved from threatened destruction by Mr. Spranger, the present owner. The Woolhouse, at the corner of Bugle Street, is a 14th century building with massive semicircular buttresses on the W. side. In Simnel Street is a very fine 14th century vault, which was no mere cellar, but a living room, with a window in its eastern bay.

There are numerous crypts, or rather vaulted stone cellars, in the S. part of the old town, chiefly of 14th and 15th century dates, but some of even the 12th century, over which stood in old days the once stately houses of the leading merchants. They were probably chiefly used for the storage of wine. At the end of Winkle Street is Bridewellgate, attached to which is a picturesque tower. The Eastgate was pulled down in 1730. On the S. side of St. Michael's Square is an old Tudor house, said to have been once occupied by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

The Church of St. Mary, in the street of that name, is a great church of Street's designing, erected

HAMPSHIRE

on the site of the old mother parish church, 1879-1884, as a memorial to Bishop Wilberforce. The Church of All Saints, in the High Street, is a great structure of the classic style and of good proportions, built in 1792-5 under a special Act of Parliament on the site of the old church of the same name. The Church of the Holy Rood, at the junction of High Street and Bridge Street, is another old church that was entirely rebuilt in 1848-9, save the tower and spire. St. Laurence's, also in the High Street, is another old parish church rebuilt. St. Michael's Church, in a square of that name, has a low central tower on early Norm. arches and a strange lofty spire of the 18th century. The proportions of the church were ruined in 1826, but there are several interesting details remaining. In the N. chapel is a good early effigy of a priest in mass vestments ; there is a fine brass eagle lectern ; and in the N.W. corner of the nave is an old book-stand, to which four books were chained (2 vols. of Fox's *Martyrs* and 2 vols. of *Commentaries*). The chains remain, but the books are tied together and placed under the stand. The font is the most noteworthy feature of this church. It is one of a group of seven square-bowled black marble fonts brought to this country from Tournai in Belgium in the 12th century. Four of these are in Hampshire, the other three being at Winchester Cathedral and in the churches of East Meon and St. Mary Bourne. The St. Michael's font is sculptured on the W. side with the symbols of Sts. Matthew, Mark and John enclosed in medallions ; the other sides have similar

SOUTHAMPTON

circular medallions enclosing a series of grinning beasts.

There are several other churches of newly formed ecclesiastical parishes. The Congregational Chapel, Above-Bar, should be mentioned, for it was erected in 1820 on the site of the oldest Non-conformist place of worship in the town or district, established in 1662. It was first served by Nathaniel Robinson, minister of All Saints, Southampton, during the Commonwealth, and one of Cromwell's chaplains. Isaac Watts, deacon of this Meeting House, was in gaol for a religious offence in 1674, when his son of the same name was born. To Isaac Watts, the younger, all English-speaking Christendom is indebted for the inspired hymn, "Our God, Our Help in Ages Past," first sung from MS. copies made by the boy poet, in the Above-Bar Chapel.

By God's House Gate, at the south-western angle of the walls, stood the Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House. It was founded by Gervase le Riche, a prominent burgess of the town, for the maintenance of aged and infirm poor; the house to be managed by resident chaplains, brethren and sisters. But ere long the chief emoluments, as was so often the case with these mediaeval hospitals, fell into the hands of non-resident wardens who were pluralists. In 1343 the custody of God's House was granted to the recent foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, in whose charge it still remains. Grievous to relate, the old domestic buildings of this hospital, with its two halls, which dated back to the original foundation, were all swept away by the college

HAMPSHIRE

authorities. In their place were erected two "feeble though more commodious buildings," which respectively accommodate four brothers and four sisters. Even the old gateway has been renewed and the Chapel of St. Julian restored after a wholly unnecessary fashion out of all semblance to antiquity. In 1567 a body of Walloons, who had fled from the Low Countries to escape the Inquisition, petitioned the mayor of Southampton for leave to establish themselves in that town and to have a church assigned them "where to learn to reverence God and the magistrates". The matter was referred to the Queen's Council and the Bishop of Winchester. The former sanctioned the settlement of twenty alien families, with ten men-servants, or workpeople, for each household, and the latter (with the consent of Queen's College) assigned to them the Chapel of St. Julian attached to God's House. In 1712 this congregation conformed to the Church of England, and still continues to use its liturgy in French. The registers of this Walloon church, beginning in December, 1567, are peculiarly interesting. The first baptism *suivant La Liturgie Anglicane* was on 21st April, 1712. In the church, against the S. wall, is a most extraordinary memorial of Wallerand Thenelin, 1569, the first Walloon "*ministre de cette église*". An effeminate-looking head with parted hair, carved in white wood, has been affixed to the headless brass effigy of an early 15th century priest in cassock, surplice and processional cope! A modern tablet records the burial here of the three distinguished traitors of 1415, mentioned above.

SOUTHAMPTON

The priory of St. Denys, Southampton—to which the four town churches of St. Michael, All Saints, St. Laurence and the Holy Rood (then termed chapels) were dependent—was founded in 1124 for canons of the Austin rule. Its history (see *Vict. Co. Hist.*, vol. ii., pp. 160-164) has many points of interest. Edward III. granted the priory a charter to secure them yearly a tun of red wine, of the first wines brought to the port, for sacramental purposes. The priory and its house property suffered severely when the town was sacked by the French in 1338. The sole relic of this ancient priory, which gives its name to a northern suburb and station of the town, is a fragment of grey ruined wall on the right bank of the Itchen, about 3 m. above the dock entrance. The present church of St. Denys was built in 1868 for the ecclesiastical parish of that name, formed out of the old parish of South Stoneham.

Freemantle is the western suburb pleasantly situated on the banks of Southampton Water. The old hall of Freemantle, the seat of the Hewetts, was pulled down in 1852. The church (Christ Church) was built in 1868. *Shirley* is a populous suburb extending 2 m. to the N.W. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1836, and a church of white brick (St. James) erected in the same year. *Sholing* is a new parish on the E. bank of the Itchen estuary within the parliamentary borough. The church (St. Mary) was built in 1866. The chief industry is strawberry cultivation. *Bitterne*, to the N. on the Itchen estuary, made an ecclesiastical parish in 1853 and a civil

HAMPSHIRE

parish in 1894, is within the parliamentary borough. In the grounds of Bitterne Manor House are some remains of the old Roman station of Clausentum. This station and its interesting inscriptions have been recently fully discussed and illustrated by Mr. Haverfield (*Vict. Co. Hist.*, vol. i., pp. 338-339).

Southborne-on-Sea (1½ m. from Christchurch) is a new ecclesiastical and civil parish and recently formed small watering-place. An undercliff esplanade and row of houses was opened in 1885 and a pier in 1888, but both were completely wrecked by a storm in 1898. Their ruins are anything but attractive, and spoil the sea-front below the crumbling cliffs. The air, however, on the top of the cliffs is particularly good, and supposed to be more invigorating than the neighbouring Bournemouth. Here there are various pleasant residences. The population increased from 663 in 1891 to 799 in 1901.

SOUTHWICK (2 m. from Porchester). This picturesque village is gained by passing over the steep ascent of Portsdown Hill. Here was an old priory of Austin canons moved from Porchester in the latter part of the 12th century. The prior held rights to market and fair, gallows and assize of bread and ale in the town of Southwick, being lord of the manor as well as rector of the church. In the priory church was a notable image of the Blessed Virgin, known as "Our Lady of Southwick," which was a special object of pilgrimage. Henry VIII., passing through Southwick in 1510, made an offering of 6s. 8d. at our Lady of South-

SOUTHBORNE-ON-SEA—SOUTHWICK

wick. The surrender of the priory was made in April, 1538, by the prior and twelve canons to the notorious Layton, as Crown agent. The site of the priory and its possessions were assigned to one John White, whose letters show him to have been a mean fawning servant of Wriothesley's, as Wriothesley was of Cromwell. As soon as he had gained possession White pulled down the conventional church, and established himself and his household in the prior's lodgings and adjacent buildings. There are now a few remains of the old priory a little distance to the E. of the village, on the verge of the grounds of Southwick House, but much overgrown with shrubs and trees. The largest portion now standing seems to be the undercroft of the refectory, of the latter half of the 13th century. The parish church (St. James), a neglected-looking building, has a most marvellous altar-piece of naked cherubs surrounding a dove, with a scroll, "Glory to God on high," *circa* 1700. There are good altar rails, *temp.* Charles II., and two great brass candlesticks on the altar, with prickets, of 16th century date, which formerly belonged to the priory church. The S. porch is built up and utilised as a vestry. The arcades on each side are 13th century, but have lost their former Purbeck marble shafts. On the N. side of the chancel is a chest tomb, on which are the brass effigies of a man and wife, with groups of six sons and four daughters. An inscription says it is to the memory of "John Whyte, first owner of ye priory and manor of Southwick after ye surrender and departyng of ye chanons from ye same, and

HAMPSHIRE

Katharine his wife". There is, however, no doubt that the brass effigies are at least fifty years earlier than the date of White's death, which occurred in 1567. They were probably stolen from the tomb of some late benefactor of the priory church, and coolly utilised by the executors of the spoiler.

Sparsholt (3 m. from Winchester). The small 13th century church (St. Stephen) was restored in 1883. *Lainston*, the adjoining parish, is now united to Sparsholt. The now ruined church was the scene of the private marriage, at 11 P.M. on 4th August, 1744, of the first marriage of the notorious Elizabeth Chudleigh to Captain Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol. Her strange life terminated in her trial for bigamy as Duchess of Kingston. Lainston House is noted for its fine avenue of lime trees, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length.

Steep (2 m. from Petersfield). The church (All Saints), restored in 1876, is chiefly late Norm.

Steventon (2½ m. from Oakley) is chiefly noted as the birthplace of Jane Austen in 1775. Her father held the rectory for over forty years.

STOCKBRIDGE, in the centre of the Test valley, is an old market-town, and was a parliamentary borough notorious for its corruption until the Reform Act of 1832. It consists of one broad main street, about 60 ft. in width, which runs E. and W. for nearly a third of a mile. It was at Stockbridge that the Empress Matilda, in her flight from Winchester in 1141, was overtaken by Stephen's soldiers, when the Earl of Gloucester, her half-brother, fought desperately to cover her

SPARSHOLT—STOCKBRIDGE

retreat. When that was secured, the earl took refuge in the church and was made prisoner. Stockbridge was for some time celebrated for its June races, which were discontinued in 1898. They were run on Danebury Hill, about 3 miles N.W. of the town. The old Grosvenor Hotel is the headquarters of the Stockbridge Fishing Club, which has about the best trout-fishing in all England. In the club-room are one or two trout, in cases, that run up to 10 lb. in weight. The grayling of these waters are also superb, 3 lb. fish being by no means exceptional in the stretches below the town.

The long street of the once busy little town is now quiet throughout the year, save on 10th July, when it is the centre of an important sheep and lamb fair. But there is a charm about Stockbridge, particularly on a bright summer day, which is by no means shared by several of the other small old market-towns of this county which have been left high and dry amid the fluctuating waters of commercial progress. At the W. end of the town the road crosses a bridge over the Test, and at the other end a bridge over the railway ; at each end are to be seen, through clumps of fine trees, the swelling cornfields on rising hills. In two places the main street crosses clear-flowing tributaries of the Test over low arches, with horseponds by the side. The houses are most varied ; some of Tudor or earlier days, half-timbered with projecting upper storey ; others with new fronts struggling in a laggard race to keep some kind of pace with the times ; some with thatched and mossy roofs, but more

HAMPSHIRE

with warm lichen-stained red tiles and occasional dormer windows. On the N. side the shingled spire of a well-built church, and the great projecting room-covered porch of the Grosvenor Inn, with the red-brick old "Market-Room" adjoining; whilst on the opposite side is the picturesque town hall, with clock turret, bearing the name of "J. Cooper, Bailiff," and the date 1810.

The old church of St. Peter, where Robert, Earl of Gloucester, claimed brief sanctuary in the 12th century, stood at the extreme E. end of the town. The chancel still remains, and serves as a mortuary chapel for the old graveyard. This chancel has now a mean two-light window in the E. wall. The built-up chancel arch is of 14th century date, and has had the S. doorway of the old church placed in the centre. In the new church, erected in the midst of the town in 1863, various portions of the old fabric are preserved. The old Norm. font of Purbeck marble, somewhat shattered, stands at the W. end. At the W. end of the N. aisle is a two-light window, *temp.* Edward I., brought from the old church. One of the stones of the right hand jamb of this window is moulded from an undoubted Saxon sundial in a reversed position, a relic of a pre-Norm. stone church on the old site. The three-light E. window of the N. chapel of the chancel has reticulated tracery of the first half of the 14th century, and there are several square-headed 15th century windows, from the old church, lighting the nave.

Stoke Charity (1½ m. from Sutton Scotney). The church (St. Michael) is of special and varied

STOKE CHARITY

interest, ranging from pre-Norm. to Jacobean days. A late Saxon church occupied the site of the present N. aisle and part of the N. chapel. The small low arch at the E. end of this aisle was the chancel arch of the first stone church. In the 12th century this diminutive church was considerably enlarged, a Norm. arcade being driven through the S. wall to give access to the new nave, and the handsome Norm. arch erected into the new chancel. The priest's door of this Norm. chancel was moved to the N. aisle when the chancel gave way to a yet larger one of 13th century date. There are two widely splayed lancet lights (1225-50) in the S. wall of the chancel. About 1360 the church was again enlarged, the nave and N. aisle being prolonged a bay to the W. Several of the windows and the plain S. doorway are of this date. In the last half of the 15th century the old Saxon chancel was much enlarged so as to become the special chapel of the Hampton family. In this chapel are a variety of most interesting memorials of the Hampton and Waller families, the oldest being an excellent brass with effigies to Thomas Hampton, 1483, and Isabel his wife, 1475. In the nave is another good brass to Thomas Wayte, and there are various later monuments at the W. end of the N. aisle near the Norm. font. On the floor of the Hampton Chapel rests an interesting piece of sculpture which was discovered walled-up in 1849. It represents, after a realistic fashion, the well-known mediæval legend of our Lord's miraculous appearance to St. Gregory on the altar when he was celebrating Mass. The roof of this

HAMPSHIRE

chapel, though a good deal mutilated, is a fine example of rich Tudor work. The roof of the nave is Jacobean, and there is also a discarded Jacobean altar-table. The genuine ecclesiologist would enjoy spending some hours in this church. He will find it open and reverently ordered.

North Stoneham (2 m. from Eastleigh) has a new church (1897-98) at Bassett, where most of the population lies. The old church (St. Nicholas), carefully restored in 1891, and in admirable order, is externally all of 15th century date save the three lancet windows of 13th century date at the W. end of the nave. The arcades to the chancel chapel are *temp. Edward I.*, and the nave arcades 15th century. The octagonal bowl of the font is of Purbeck marble and probably 13th century. In the S. chapel stands the old altar-table of Charles II. date, and under the tower is a good Jacobean chest. In the S. chapel is a great costly monument, with life-size effigies to Lord Chief-Justice Sir Thomas Fleming, 1613, and his lady : "Great was his learning, many were his virtues". There is also a monument to the celebrated Lord Hawke, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, who died in 1781.

South Stoneham. (See Swaythling.)

Stratfieldsaye. The old church of St. Mary, which stands within the park, was completely demolished in 1784, when an extraordinary and pretentious successor was built of common brick in the form of a Greek cross, with a central cupola or dome. The monuments offer some slight relief to the paltry design and mean workmanship of the

NORTH STONEHAM—SWARRATON

fabric. There are two late brasses to the Da-bridecourts, 1558, 1594, and a marble monument to Sir William Pitt, 1636, removed from the old church. In addition to more recent monuments to the Wellesley family, there is a fine mural tablet by Flaxman to the memory of George, Lord Rivers, 1803. The mansion of Stratfieldsaye, "a pleasing specimen of modern architecture," in the midst of a well-wooded park, was purchased by Parliament as a national gift to the great Duke of Wellington, whose successors hold it by the service of presenting to the sovereign a flag on each recurring anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Stratfield Turgis. The very small church (All Saints), for a long time in an appalling state of neglect, was restored and made decent in 1901. It had been much rebuilt in 1792 after a fire. There is a massive Norm. font and some old work of various dates in the N. wall.

East Stratton. (See Micheldever.)

Long Sutton. The church (All Saints) has an interesting chancel, *circa* 1200, and there is work of the same date in the nave. On the S. side of the nave is a chapel with a handsome piscina niche, a large 13th century image niche, and a pre-Reformation bier.

Swanmore. (See Droxford.)

Swarraton ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alresford) is a small parish on the verge of Grange Park, containing 743 acres. The old church, described by Mr. Duthy, in 1839, as "a pretty, picturesque object," stood within the park. It was, unhappily, pulled down in 1851; no successor was built, and the

HAMPSHIRE

churchyard was closed for burial in 1886. The living is united to that of Northington.

Sway is a parish formed in 1841 out of Boldre. The church of St. Luke was built in 1839 and restored in 1870.

Swaythling is the first railway station out of Southampton on the line to Winchester. Close to the pleasant village, which is partly in South Stoneham and partly in North Stoneham, is the church (St. Mary) of the former parish, which has no village of its own. The small cruciform church is originally of 13th century date. There is a later embattled W. tower and a good Jacobean monument to Edmund Clarke, 1632. South Stoneham House (Sir Samuel Montagu, M.P.) is a fine example of a stone-quoined red-brick mansion, *temp.* Queen Anne.

Sydmonton or Sidmownton. (See Ecchinswell.)

Tadley (4 m. from Aldermaston). The small church (St. Peter), "thoroughly restored" in 1879, has not much interest save a well-carved pulpit dated 1650.

Tangley (5½ m. from Andover) is a well-wooded parish on the Wilts border. The church (St. Thomas of Canterbury) was rebuilt in 1872, and had a tower and spire added in 1898. The tub-shaped font is remarkable as being a late example of lead work. It is ornamented with two slipped roses, two slipped thistles with crowns above them, and three *fleur-de-lis*. These ornaments are divided by upright staffs or sceptres.

South Tedworth (2½ m. from Ludgershall). A new church (St. Mary) was built in 1880. The

SWAY—TICHBORNE

old church continues to be used as a mortuary chapel. Tedworth House, a large house in a park of 500 acres, was built by that veteran sportsman, Thomas Assheton Smith.

Thruxtion (1 m. from Weyhill). The church of Sts. Peter and Paul has good work of late 13th and 15th centuries. The tower arch is late Norm. The monuments are its most noticeable feature : the effigy of a knight, *circa* 1200, said to be Sir John Cormailles ; the 15th century effigies of a knight and lady on a chest tomb, not satisfactorily identified ; a fine brass of Sir John de Lisle, in plate armour, *ob.* 1407, but the brass is somewhat later ; and a variety of later memorials. A remarkably fine tessellated Roman pavement, with an inscription, was found in this parish in 1823. This pavement, after being long covered over, was taken up in 1899 and presented by the owner of the site to the British Museum. It is illustrated in colours in the Salisbury volume of the Archæological Association (1849).

Tichborne (2½ m. from Alresford) is a picturesque, well-wooded village. The old hall of Tichborne Park, a most interesting building, parts of which went back to Norm. times, was pulled down in 1803 to make way for the present substantial hall, which stands in a park of over 100 acres. The church (St. Andrew) is high up above the village in solitude. The small chancel is Saxon, with pilaster strips, and so is the E. gable of the nave, on which are the remains of early arcading. The brick tower was built in 1703. In the church may be noted a Norm. font, a 15th century door-

HAMPSHIRE

way and staircase to the rood-loft, and a good deal of Elizabethan and Jacobean woodwork. The N. aisle belongs to the Tichborne family — always steadfast to the unreformed faith — and is separated from the church by a high iron railing. In that aisle is the wooden altar-table of Elizabethan date and curious proportions, with a Latin cross in slight relief on the surface. It was secretly used for mass in the 16th and 17th centuries. In this aisle or chapel is a fine monument to Sir Benjamin Tichborne, who was knighted by Elizabeth in 1601 and created a baronet by James I. in 1620.

Timsbury (1½ m. from Mottisfont). The small picturesque church of St. Andrew has a good timbered S. porch, the older work of which is 14th century. There are a good many old oak bench seats, 15th century or early 16th, and a low chancel screen of same date. There is also some fine Jacobean work about pulpit and reading-desk. At the back of the former there is carved, "Wo is unto me if I preach not ye gospel".

East Tisted (Tisted Station). The church (St. James) was rebuilt in 1848. It contains a monument to Sir John Norton, 1686, a prominent Parliamentarian.

West Tisted (1½ m. from Privett). The church (St. Mary Magdalen), which is mainly of 13th century date, is of some interest. Here are buried Sir Benjamin and Dame Margaret Tichborne. Sir Benjamin is said to have concealed himself after the battle of Cheriton in the stump of an immense oak near the church, which is still pointed out. In the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew tree.

TIMSBURY—TITCHFIELD

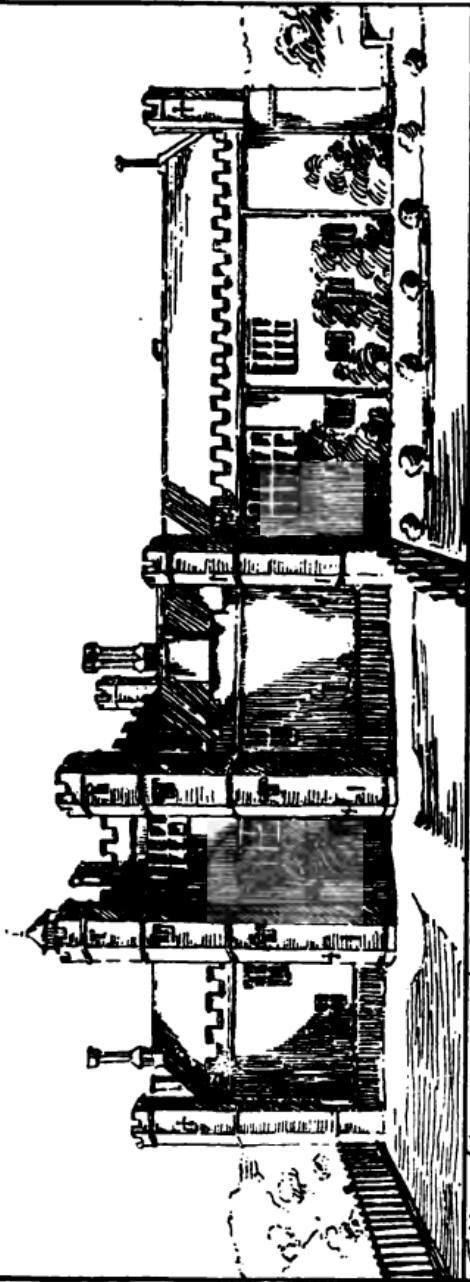
TITCHFIELD (2 m. from Fareham). In the centre of the town stands the church of St. Peter, of fair size and much interest. The lower part of the unbuttressed western tower and the S.W. angle of the nave are Saxon. In the first half of the 12th century the Saxon church was much enlarged by a S. aisle and chancel, and a good Norm. doorway inserted in the eastern arch of the tower as an improved entrance. A variety of Norm. moulded stones found during restorations may be seen within the church. In 1222 Titchfield began to grow in importance, for a well-endowed abbey of Premonstratensian canons was then founded half a mile to the N. of the town. The rectory of the parish church as well as the manor of Titchfield were bestowed on the canons. In the 13th century the old W. tower—probably only a portico in Saxon days—was heightened, and later in the same century a S. chancel chapel was built, and the Norm. chancel removed (save the responds of the entrance arch) to make way for one of pointed architecture on a larger scale. The S. chapel specially pertained to the canons, and was called the Abbots' Chapel. It was enlarged about 1360. The S. aisle of the large nave is of 14th century style, but was rebuilt in 1867. The N. aisle arcade is handsome work about 1450, to which date belong many fine windows. The octagon shingled spire is probably of this period. In the S. chapel is a singularly fine late Elizabethan monument to the first Countess of Southampton and to the first and second earls, erected in 1381. The lady's effigy is in the centre,

HAMPSHIRE

between the two earls. Sir Thomas Wriothesley, a tool of Henry VIII., became enriched by the spoils of the Hants monasteries, among which was that of Titchfield. He became Chancellor of the Kingdom, Baron Wriothesley of Titchfield and first Earl of Southampton. As soon as Titchfield Abbey was granted him, he pulled down most of the large conventional church, planting a great square gatehouse, with embattled corner turrets right across the centre of the nave ; he turned the refectory into his hall and adapted the other buildings for domestic purposes. This great house afterwards repeatedly changed hands and has long been deserted. There is now little more left but the fine gatehouse. The old abbey had an interesting history ; it had in the 14th century one of the finest known monastic libraries. It was also celebrated for the great size of its fish-ponds. When Richard II. and his queen visited the abbey in 1393, twelve great pike appeared upon the dinner-table ; but this visit cost the abbey dear, for the king and his party were nearly washed away by the bursting of a fish-pond over an alleged right of road from Warsash, which the convent was called upon to repair.

The old parish of Titchfield had a considerable extent of seaboard and was the largest in the county. *Hook-with-Warsash*, on the shores of Southampton Water, was made into an ecclesiastical parish in 1872. The church (St. Mary) was built in 1871. The abbey of Titchfield had a fierce contention with the inhabitants in the 14th century as to a chapel erected there without the

THE SOUTH EAST VIEW OF TYCHFIELD ABBEY IN HAMPSHIRE.



Tichfield abbey was founded by Peter de Rupibus Bishop of Winchester in 1135 to 1140 by command of King Henry I. It was then granted to the Earl of Southampton, but he dying without issue it came to his daughter, to Edward, Earl of Southampton, and went of his rule again to Southampton. The present proprietors are the Grace of Buxton of Ditchley of Oxford.

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TITCHFIELD—TWYFORD

abbey's sanction or episcopal license. *Crofton*, with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent, to the S.E. of Titchfield, was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1872 ; the church (Holy Rood) was erected in 1878 ; the old parochial chapel of the Holy Rood, which used to be known as the Chapel of Chark, is now used as a mortuary chapel. *Sarisbury-with-Swanwick*, to the N.W., were taken out of Titchfield in 1837. The church (St. Paul) was built in 1836.

Tufton (1½ m. from Whitchurch) is a small parish on the Test, with a little church (St. Mary) standing in a meadow. It has a late Saxon chancel arch, a Transition font, beautiful early 13th century windows each side of the chancel, and remains of a large painting of St. Christopher on the N. wall of the nave.

Tunworth (3½ m. from Basingstoke), a small parish, with a little village at the N.E. corner of Herriard Park, has a well-kept, diminutive church, which was almost entirely rebuilt in 1854-55. The very small plain archway, about 6' ft. wide, into the chancel, remains. The arch itself is 13th century, but the jambs in the thick walling are either early simple Norm. or pre-Conquest. The latter supposition is the more likely. Of the same date as the archway is a small early light in the N. wall of the nave. Some of the outer masonry on the N. side has a distinctly Saxon appearance. The curiously carved alms-box (imitated from an old design) is worth noticing ; the mouths of two quaint faces serve as the money slots.

Twyford, 3 miles S. of Winchester and having

HAMPSHIRE

a station of its own, is a picturesque and well-wooded village on the Itchen. There is a handsome church built in 1878 from the designs of Mr. Waterhouse, R.A., with a tower and spire 140 ft. high. In the interior of the church are the arcades on each side of the nave, *circa* 1200, of the old building, and also the old font of about the same date. In the churchyard is a noted old yew tree, 15 ft. in circumference 5 ft. from the ground. Its beauty is spoilt, though its celebrity is increased, by being kept closely trimmed in a pyramidal form. There are some interesting literary associations connected with the place. At Twyford House, an old brick mansion, Dr. Franklin wrote his biography when visiting Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

The poet Pope was for sometime at a school in this village. Brambridge House, for a long time the property of a Roman Catholic family, has a private chapel attached to it, wherein it is alleged that Mrs. Fitzherbert was privately married to George IV. when Prince of Wales.

East Tytherley (3½ m. from Dunbridge) has a small church (St. Peter) much restored in 1862, and with a tower added in 1898. The older part of the shell is 13th century. Queen Wood College in this parish became celebrated in 1841, when Robert Owen, the socialist, took a long lease of the small estate, and erected the present large building; calling it "Harmony Hall". His scheme soon failed, and in 1847 it became an agricultural college. On the speedy failure of the college, it was turned into a high-class boarding

EAST TYTHERLEY—VERNHAM'S DEAN

school, but the school, in its turn, was abandoned in 1896.

West Tytherley (2½ m. from Dean) had its church rebuilt in 1833, to which a chancel was added in 1877.

Upton Grey (4½ m. from Hook) is a large village with a church (St. Mary) that has some noteworthy features. The lofty archway into the central tower from the nave, with alternate fillet moulding, is Norm., and so too is the W. wall of the nave. The church was much altered *temp. Henry III.*, when a tower that took the place of the old chancel was erected, a new chancel built, and a S. aisle was added to the nave of which only the foundations remain. A wide and singularly ugly N. aisle to the nave was built in 1720, at which date the S. aisle was taken down. The font is 14th century; the cover, *temp. Charles II.* The three consecration crosses of Norm. date at the W. end of the nave are most exceptional.

Upham (3 m. from Bishops Waltham). The church was much restored in 1881, when a N. aisle was added. It was the birthplace, in 1681, of Edward Young, author of *Night Thoughts*. His father was rector. Considerable Roman remains were found in 1849 at Wickes Row in this parish.

Up-Nately Church (St. Stephen) has some old work about the nave, notably the small round-headed N. doorway with dog-tooth moulding, *circa 1200*, but the tower, chancel and vestry were rebuilt in 1844.

Vernham's Dean (7 m. from Bedwyn) is an out-of-the-way village in a straggling parish on the

HAMPSHIRE

Wilts border. The small church of St. Mary was almost entirely rebuilt in 1851.

Nether (or Lower) Wallop (4 m. from Grateley and Stockbridge). The church of St. Andrew was of early cruciform construction with central tower, but much altered in the 15th century. At the E. end of the N. aisle are two 14th century canopied niches and a squint into the chancel. The western tower was built in 1702. There is a brass of 1436 to Maria Gose, a prioress.

Over (or Upper) Wallop (2½ m. from Grateley). The whole church (St. Peter) has been rebuilt, the chancel in 1866 and the body of the church and tower in 1874-75.

North Waltham (3 m. from Oakley). The church (St. Michael) was rebuilt in poor Norm. style in 1865. The 15th century font came from Popham Church.

Warblington (1 m. from Havant) is well worth visiting for its interesting church and the small remains of an old castle. The church (St. Thomas of Canterbury) has a small central tower, one stage of which is Saxon, the next Norm., and the third 13th century, whilst the low shingled spire is probably 14th century. The church was rebuilt in 13th century, to which period belongs the S. arcade with small Purbeck marble shafts, and the two arches under the tower leading to the chancel. There is also a good deal of work of Edward I. time, and a singularly fine N. porch with timber front of 14th century date. Note the sacristy or perhaps anchorage on the N. side of the chancel with squint to the high altar ; the encaustic tiles

NETHER WALLOP—WARNFORD

of the chancel ; the four piscinas ; and the two 14th century effigies of ladies in the nave. In the churchyard is a grand old yew tree with a circumference of 26 ft.

The Castle of Warblington, rebuilt towards the end of the 15th century, stood near the church on its N. side. It consisted of a great square court with four towers at the angles, and was surrounded by a deep moat. It was in good order in 1633, but was dismantled in the time of the Commonwealth. Only a portion of one of the towers and the chief gateway are now standing.

South Warnborough (5 m. from Hook). The special feature of the church (St. Andrew) is the unusually lofty screen, *circa* 1400, with the rood-loft still remaining. The western bay of the nave, now surmounted by a wooden tower, is Norm. ; the N. entrance to the nave is of the same period. There are lancet windows of the first half of 13th century on the N. side of the church and in the chancel. In the chancel is an interesting brass to Robert Whyte, 1512, and later memorials of the same family.

Warnford (1 m. from West Meon) has a church of peculiar interest which should on no account escape the attention of the ecclesiologist, although he cannot fail to be depressed by its miserable condition of decay and neglect. On the S. wall under the porch and on the N. wall are Latin inscriptions of the 12th century telling of the rebuilding of this church by Adam de Port, ancestor of the St. Johns, Lords Basing, and stating that it was originally founded by Wilfrid of York,

HAMPSHIRE

who seems to have been the first Christian missionary to the Jutish settlements up the Meon valley. Below the inscription on the S. side is a Saxon sundial in an ornamental frame, like the one at the neighbouring church of Corhampton, which was doubtless removed from the first stone church and replaced here on its rebuilding. The western tower is massive Norm., and only a little altered since the days of Adam de Port. The walls of the large aisleless nave are of Norm. structure, but lancet lights were substituted for the smaller Norm. ones in the 13th century. There are remains of a pointed chancel arch of the latter date in the present E. wall of the church, but the chancel was apparently taken down about 1360-70, as that is the approximate date of the three-light E. window inserted in the arch space. There are monuments to William Neale, 1601, and to Sir Thomas Neale, 1621, with effigies of the latter and his two wives. The woodwork of the church, much of which is in a fast-decaying state from damp and neglect, is most varied. It includes a well-carved 13th century chest, three stalls of the 14th century, various 15th century bench seats, a finely carved and balustraded painted Jacobean screen, a discarded Jacobean altar-table, Queen Anne altar-rails, and a good deal of good panelling about the high pews.

The square-bowled Purbeck marble font is of Norm. date, and has been well carved.

The church stands in Warnford Park, and near by are the remains of the ancient manor-house of the St. Johns, vulgarly known by a readily under-

WARNFORD—WESTON PATRICK

stood slip as "King John's House". The ruins form an interesting remnant of old domestic work on a fine scale, and are of late Norm. or Transition style, *temp.* John. They consist of a lofty hall with arcades of three bays, and the buttery and kitchen, which had a large chamber above. One of the four original pillars of the hall, 25 ft. high, is still standing ; the rest have been gradually dragged down by the ivy within the last hundred years.

Waterloo (3 m. from Cosham), formerly called Waterlooville, and extra-parochial, was made a parish in 1858. The church (St. George) was built in 1836 and restored in 1875. There are a large number of private residents. The population increased in the last decade from 436 to 609. A tram line between Portsmouth and Horndean, opened in 1903, runs through the village.

Weeke (1 m. from Winchester, L. & S.W.R.) has a very small church (St. Mary), consisting of chancel, modern N. vestry, nave, modern S. porch and wooden bell-turret. It stands close to the road. There is a plain Norm. S. doorway and 13th century pointed arch into the chancel ; the windows are all debased. There is a brass to William and Anne Complyn (1498), with a figure of St. Christopher ; also a rudely lettered mural stone to Nicholas Harpesfield (1550), rector of this church, and a noted official of Bishops Fox and Gardiner.

East Wellow (3 m. from Romsey). The church (St. Margaret) is in the main 13th century. There are some remains of wall painting and a low side window on the S. side of the chancel.

Weston Patrick (2 m. from Herriard). The

HAMPSHIRE

church (St. Laurence) was entirely rebuilt after a costly and exuberant fashion by the late Mr. T. H. Wyatt, the well-known architect. All that is spared of the old fabric is a plain round-headed doorway on the N. side, of about the end of the 12th century.

Weyhill, at one time only the name of a hill and a hamlet in *Penton Grafton* parish, has now quite superseded the old parochial name. The church (St. Michael) was restored in 1865 and 1880 ; the chancel is early Norm. The village of Weyhill is celebrated for the ancient agricultural six days' fair, beginning in October. In 1599 Elizabeth granted a charter to Andover corporation conferring on them the right to hold, but the fair existed at least two centuries before that date. It is still a fair of great celebrity for sheep, horses, hops and cheese.

WHERWELL. In this parish stood one of the three important Hampshire abbeys for Benedictine nuns that were founded long before the Norman Conquest. Nunnaminster and Romsey were of earlier date, but Wherwell Abbey, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was founded about 986 by Elfrida, widow of King Edgar, in expiation for her share in the murders of her first husband, Ethelwolf, and of her son-in-law, King Edward. Here she spent the latter part of her life as a penitent, and here she was buried, dying on 17th November, 1002. The statement made in the *Annals of Winchester* and by Florence of Worcester that Emma, the mother, and Edith, the wife, of Edward the Confessor, were both for a time under confine-

WEYHILL—WHITCHURCH

ment in this monastery, is of doubtful authenticity. Euphemia, who ruled as abbess here from 1226 to 1257, was at once a saintly and practical superior. The account of her life and works in the old charterulary forms quite a fascinating page of 13th century life in an English nunnery (*Vict. Co. Hist. of Hants*, vol. ii., 132-3). There were originally certain canons attached to this house who not only served as chaplains, but had a right to seats in the quire, and even in the chapter-house on certain occasions. At the suppression of the house in 1539 the site and property were granted to Thomas West, Lord De La Warr. The abbey of St. Cross stood immediately to the S. of the parish church. Parts of the cellarage and outbuildings of the house, called the Priory, which now occupies the site, show traces of having pertained to this old religious establishment. A streamlet of the Test, abounding in fine trout, runs under the house, following the course into which it was diverted for sanitary purposes by the Abbess Euphemia in the 13th century. The parish church (St. Peter) was entirely rebuilt in 1858. Some old tombs out of the previous church are built into the churchyard wall. In the churchyard is a singularly ugly mausoleum for the Iremonger family built out of the materials of the old church.

WHITCHURCH. This small market-town on the old Salisbury road was a posting place of much importance in the old coaching days, for it stood at the crossing of the Salisbury, Oxford and Winchester roads. It has now the railway stations pertaining respectively to the L. & S.W. and the

HAMPSHIRE

G.W. Railway Companies. From the reign of Elizabeth until its disfranchisement, in 1832, Whitchurch returned two members to Parliament. The church of All Hallows was most extensively "restored" in 1868.. Very little old work remains, save the massive western tower, which, with its octagonal shingled spire, attains a height of 120 ft. In the base of the tower a highly original if not unique feature should be noticed. This is the well-carved 15th century oak casing to a flight of newel stairs of single blocks of wood in the N.W. angle. When the church was restored a peculiarly interesting inscribed Anglo-Saxon stone was brought to light. It is a memorial headstone with a semi-circular top ; it is 1 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by 1 ft. 8 in. wide. The stone is sculptured in relief with a bust of Christ having a cruciform nimbus. The inscription, in two lines of Anglo-Saxon capitals, is "Hic corpus Fridburgae requiescit in pace sepultum" (Here lies the body of Frithburga, buried in peace). The meaning of the name Frithburga is "a pledge of peace". Various fanciful conjectures have been made as to this lady, but they are of no weight.

Whitsbury (3 m. from Braemore). The small church (St. Leonard), restored in 1878, has some 13th, 14th and 15th century features. Whitsbury Camp on an eminence (385 ft.) to the N. of the village is prehistoric.

Wickham derives its chief interest from having been the birthplace of William of Wykeham in 1324. The little town with its wide market street of diversified houses, differing in age from Tudor

WHITSBURY—WINCHESTER

to quite modern days, still deserves the title of a “praty tounlet” given it by Leland in the days of Henry VIII. The church of St. Nicholas was “restored” after a most wholesale fashion and a western tower and broached spire added in 1860. The W. entrance to the tower—removed from the former W. front—is a handsome Norm. doorway. The S. transept is of brickwork of 1781, but with recent windows inserted. In the S. chancel chapel is a great monument to Sir William Uvedale, 1615, with effigies of himself, his wife and children.

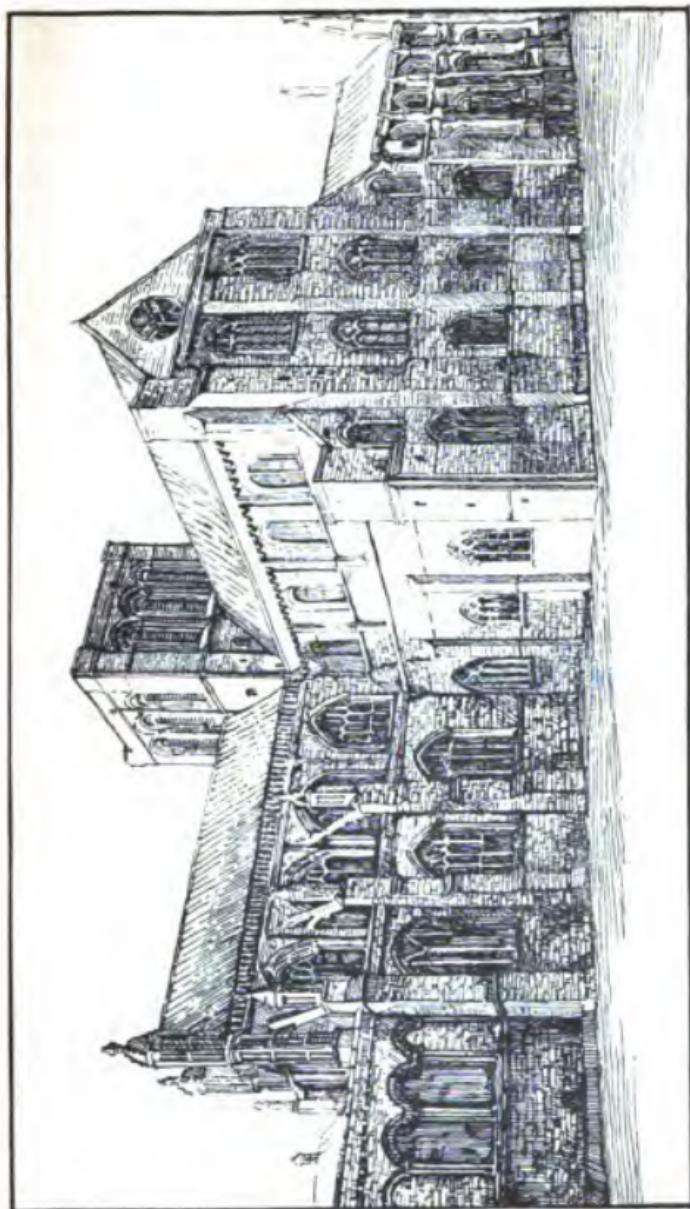
Wield or Weald ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Medstead). The church (St. James) has a Norm. shell. In the chancel is a great alabaster monument to William Wallop and his third wife with their effigies. He is in complete plate armour. He died in 1617, aged eighty-four, having been High Sheriff of the county and twice Mayor of Southampton. This William was second son of Sir Oliver Wallop, ancestor of the Earls of Portsmouth. The church was “thoroughly restored” in 1884-85.

WINCHESTER. To give any helpful idea of such a city as Winchester in two or three pages is rather an appalling task, still it has to be attempted. It would be well, however, at once to refer the reader to Dean Kitchin’s charming volume, in the *Historic Towns* series, and also to the good illustrated shilling guide to Winchester, published at Warren’s Library, which is the best we know of any English cathedral city.

It is no exaggeration to say that Winchester stands first among England’s historic towns. It was for a considerable period its capital. In the

HAMPSHIRE

Anglo-Saxon map of the world among the muni-
ments of the cathedral church of Hereford,
Winchester and London are the only places
marked on this kingdom. On the advent of
the Romans they found here, as at Silchester, a
Celtic stronghold, and termed it Venta Belgarum.
“Venta,” found in two other Romano-British
place-names, was probably an equivalent for market-
town, from Latin *vendere*, to sell. Early Roman
influences were certainly strong here, as is shown
by the coins of Claudius, Nero and the earlier
Roman emperors, which have been found in
abundance. Unlike Silchester, this important
Roman site has been continuously occupied for at
least thirteen centuries, and hence the remains of
Venta Belgarum are buried deep beneath the feet
and only incidentally discovered. The idea that
the mediæval walls of Winchester followed the
lines of the old Roman walls is in the main a
likely conjecture, but it is wrong to assert it as a
fact, as is usually done, for no definite proof has
been brought forward. The area within which
Roman finds have been made is for the most part
smaller than the area within the mediæval walls,
and in one or two cases finds of importance—
apart from mere burials—have been made outside
the old walls (see map to illustrate Mr. Haver-
field’s account in vol. i., *Vict. Co. Hist. of Hants*).
The importance of Winchester in the days of the
Roman occupation is proved by the fact that no
less than five Roman roads branched out from the
city, leading to Porchester, Southampton, Old
Sarum, Marlborough and Silchester. All accounts



THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, WINCHESTER

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of traces or remains of Romano-British Christianity at Winchester must be treated as myths ; such may be found, but they have not occurred up to the present time. At the beginning of the Saxon invasion Winchester was probably only held as a fort, but when Cerdic founded the kingdom of Wessex, about 519, Winchester was chosen as the capital. In 634 the missionary Bishop Birinus and his followers landed on the Hampshire coast, and proceeding to Winchester converted to the Christian faith King Cynegils, his son Cenwalh and many of the chiefs. A few years later a church, dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, was built at Winchester, which at once became a centre of Christian teaching and the parent of the future cathedral, but the first bishop's seat for the kingdom was at Dorchester (Oxford), whence it was transferred to this city in 674. St. Swithun, who ruled the diocese from 852 to 862, was one of the most energetic and wisest of the earlier bishops. His precaution in fortifying the cathedral church and its precincts saved it from destruction during the Danish raid of 860, when the rest of the city was burnt. In 871 the heroic Alfred came to the throne, and after eight years of war against the Danes ruled for eighteen years of peace, during which period Church and learning made great progress. Alfred founded at Winchester the great abbey of St. Mary for the Benedictine nuns, usually termed Nunnaminster, and also invited St. Grimald to rule over a new foundation on the N. side of the cathedral minster, known for a long time as the New Minster.

HAMPSHIRE

“This grand group of three great minsters with their conventional buildings, which filled up the S.E. angle of the city of Winchester, must have formed for many a generation one of the finest architectural spectacles of all Christendom.” In 964 Bishop Ethelwold, with the consent of King Edgar and at the instigation of Archbishop Dunstan, dispossessed the careless-lived secular canons of the cathedral church, changing that minster into a Benedictine monastery, ruled by priors, and over which the bishop was *ex-officio* abbot ; and such it continued until the 16th-century. Bishop Ethelwold rebuilt the minster and added St. Swithun to the previous dedication. In course of time the cathedral became known, as at present, by the simple title of the episcopal saint. In the 11th century Cnut made Winchester the capital of his kingdom, and often resided here with his Queen Emma. They were both buried in the cathedral. William the Conqueror met with no resistance at Winchester, and made it, with London, his joint capital, his crowning being repeated in this cathedral. The Normans repaired and strengthened the city walls and castle, but though its state and importance were duly recognised by the earlier Norman kings, the imperial position of Winchester soon began to wane ; but from that day to the present the cathedral has continued to be considered one of the first throughout England. In 1079 the rebuilding of the great minster on a stately plan was begun. During the civil wars of Stephen the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1184 the city was incorporated by

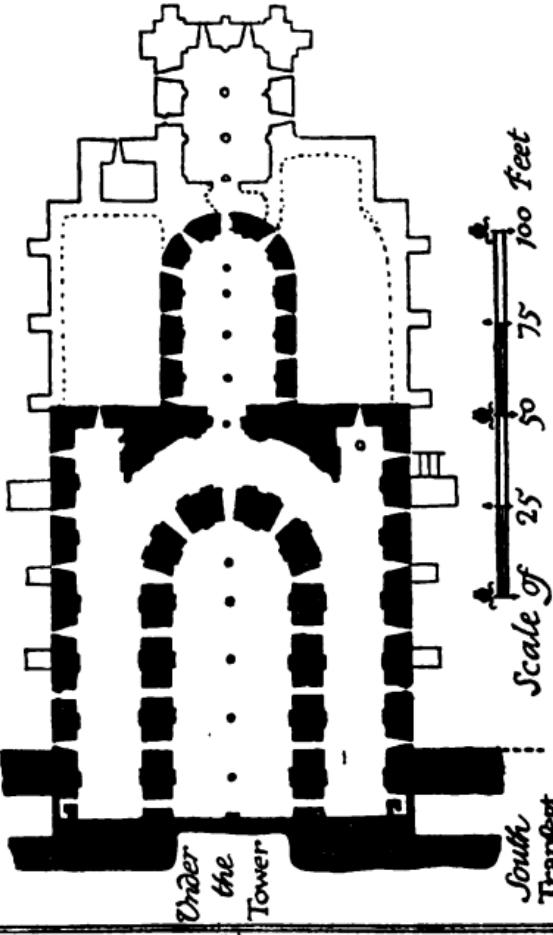
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- HISTORY OF THE FABRIC -	
1079-1093. Bp Walkelyn's Church:	Crypt, Transepts and Substance of Nave Piers remain.
1107.	Collapse of Walkelyn's Tower and Choir : Present Tower built.
1189-1204.	Bp de Lucy builds East Porchery and Lady Chapel
1206.	Choir Stalls
1320-1330.	Choir rebuilt
1346-1366.	Bp Edington rebuilds N. Aisle.
1367-1480.	Bp Wykeham remodels Nave work completed by Bps. Beaufort & Waynflete
1450-1500.	Great Altar Screen added in Choir
1499-1520.	E. End of Lady Chapel rebuilt by Prior Hunton and Silksfede
1500-1528.	Bp Fox. E. Window, Side-screens of wooden vault of Choir.

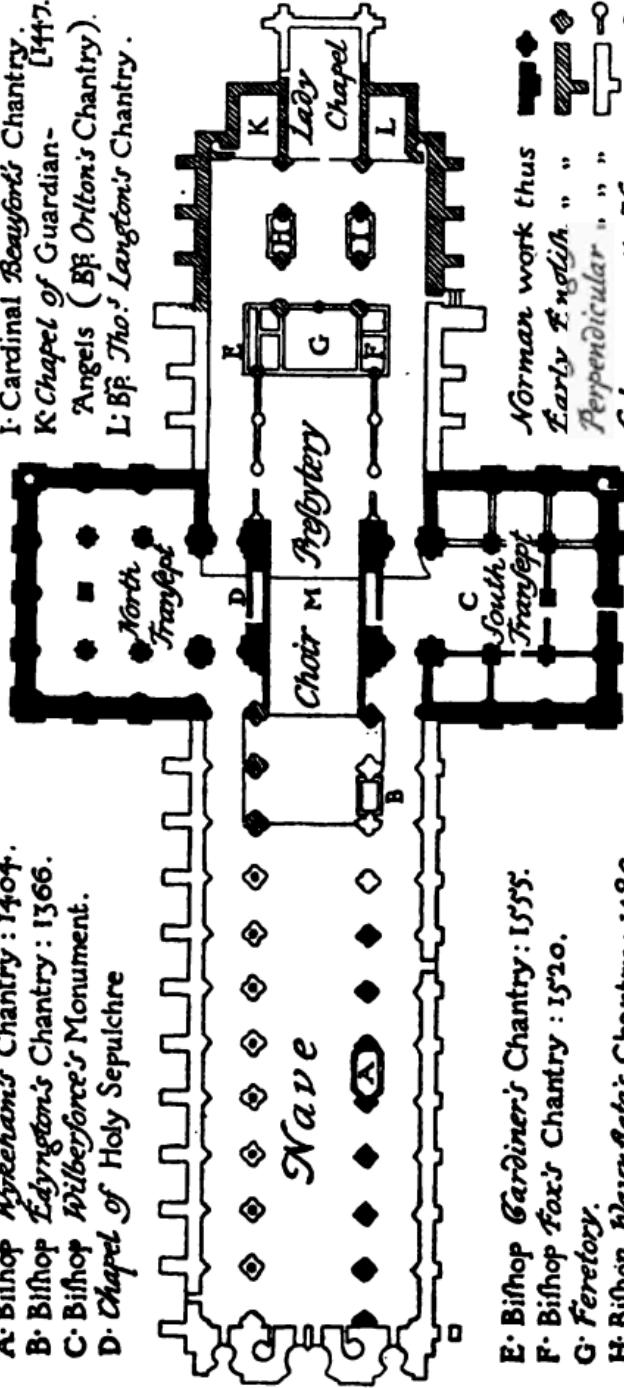
ENLARGED PLAN of the CRYPTS

North Transept Under the Tower South Transept



A: Bishop Wykeham's Chantry : 1404.
 B: Bishop Farington's Chantry : 1366.
 C: Bishop Wilberforce's Monument.
 D: Chapel of Holy Sepulchre

I: Cardinal Beaufort's Chantry [1417].
 K: Chapel of Guardian-Angels (Bp. Orleton's Chantry).
 L: Bp. Tho. Langton's Chantry.



E: Bishop Gardiner's Chantry: 1535.
 F: Bishop Foxe's Chantry : 1520.
 G: Feretory.
 H: Bishop Waynflete's Chantry : 1486.

Norman work thus
 Early English " "
 Perpendicular " "
 Columns with Norman core. ♀

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Henry II. Henry III. was born here in 1207, and his father, the evil John, was here reconciled to Archbishop Langton in 1213. Winchester was sacked in 1265 during the baronial wars, and Edward I. definitely abandoned it as a royal residence, thereby much dulling its splendour and importance. A parliament was held here in 1283. The marriage of Henry IV. was solemnised in the cathedral in 1403, and in the castle Henry V. received the French ambassadors in 1415 before setting sail for Agincourt. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., was born at Winchester in 1487. Here Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. in 1522, whilst the ill-fated marriage of Mary and Philip took place in the cathedral in 1554. During the Commonwealth struggle the city was captured by Cromwell in 1645. After the Restoration Winchester was taken into royal favour, and Charles II. began in 1682 to build a palace designed by Wren, but the work was never finished. The town suffered terribly from the plague in 1666, and for a long time steadily dwindled in size and population, its importance being only maintained by the cathedral and collegiate establishments. The population has for some little time been slightly on the increase. In 1891 the numbers were 20,563, and in 1901, 20,929.

The cathedral church of Winchester, the city's great attraction, though comparatively simple in appearance in its exterior, is of great architectural value, for it is representative of all the successive styles from the 11th to the 16th centuries. The present fabric, consecrated on 15th July, 1093, was

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at that date the largest cathedral of Christendom, and it is now the longest save only St. Peter's at Rome. The extreme length of this vast structure is 556 ft., the breadth at the transept 217 ft., the height to roof ridge 109 ft., and the height of the central tower 138 ft. The building lasted from 1079 to 1093, and the Norm. work still stands in the crypt, transepts and core of the nave. In 1107 Bishop Walkelyn's central tower fell and crushed the quire, whereupon the present tower at once took its place. Between 1189 and 1204 Bishop de Lucy extended the Norm. quire and crypt to the E. in the pointed style. Much of the quire was rebuilt between 1326 and 1303. In 1360 Bishop Edyndon found that the Norm. W. front and the nave were becoming decayed. He took down the W. front and its flanking towers and carried up the new work as far as the spring of the window arch. From that point his successor, Bishop Wykeham (1367-1404), carried on the work, completing the W. front and the nave aisles and adding mouldings to the Norm. pillars of the nave. The great screen to the quire was erected in the latter half of the 15th century, and towards its close De Lucy's Lady Chapel was rebuilt by Priors Hunton and Silkstede. To Bishop Fox (1500-1528) is due the great E. window of the quire and certain minor alterations. To him also we owe the side screens of the quire, supporting the royal relic chests, erected in 1525. They are late Gothic, but show Renaissance ornamentation in the frieze that crowns them.

The interior of the nave is remarkably fine ; its

WINCHESTER

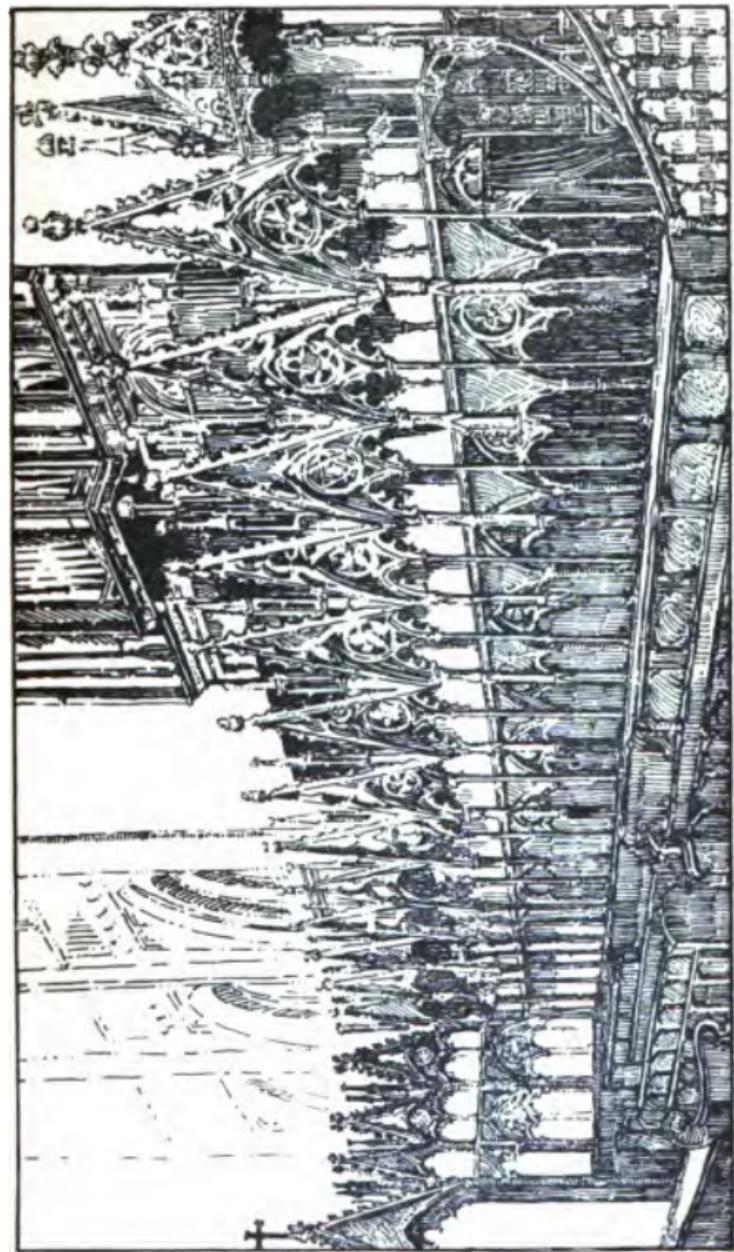
vast size only gradually dawns on the visitor. It may not be as impressive as some, but, taken as a whole, it is the grandest Gothic nave in Europe. The ingenious change from Norm. to early Perpendicular is of the greatest interest to the architectural student. There are two objects of early and particular interest in the nave, apart from monuments. One of these is the noble 12th century font of black marble from Tournai, on which is sculptured the story of St. Nicholas, and the other is the exquisite iron work of a grille of 11th century date, the oldest grille-work in England, which now covers a N.W. doorway of the nave, but which used to be arranged to protect St. Swithun's shrine. On the S. side of the nave is Wykeham's chantry, "one of the best remaining specimens of a late 14th century monument". It has been well restored, and there is a good vested altar, with crucifix and candles within the small chantry enclosure. Note the tiny figures of Wykeham's three favourite monks at his feet. Further on is the beautifully executed and peaceful recent effigy of Bishop Harold Brown (1891). On the right-hand side of the steps leading up into the quire is Bishop Edyngston's chantry (1366), and on the left a floor slab to Dean Kingsmill, the last Benedictine prior and the first dean (1548).

The great attractions of the quire are the beautiful series of carved stalls, of 1296, with exquisite canopies nearly a century later; Prior Silkstede's pulpit, 1520; the tomb of William Rufus in the centre, and the great reredos by Cardinal Beaufort, so admirably restored by Mr. Sedding. On the

HAMPSHIRE

side screens of the eastern part of the quire are placed six mortuary chests, in which Bishop Fox, in 1524, gathered together the remains of pre-Conquest kings and bishops—from Cynegil to Cnut. In the centre aisles are the chantries of Cardinal Beaufort (1447) and Bishops Waynflete (1486), Langton (1500), Fox (1528), Gardiner (1555), and other monuments too numerous to mention. The Lady Chapel affords an interesting mixture of architecture from 1202 to 1524. The beautiful wood carving is of the latter date, and the highly interesting wall paintings of the legends of the Blessed Virgin are of the beginning of the 16th century.

The transepts, both of which have E. and W. aisles, are the purely Norm. parts of the cathedral. Against the W. wall of the N. transept are the remains of a colossal painted figure of St. Christopher. On the S. side of this transept, against the quire, is the small 13th century chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, with a remarkable and effective series of wall paintings illustrative of the Life and Passion of our Lord. The crypts, save the eastern part, which is early 13th century, are Norm.; some authorities believe that parts of the crypts are pre-Conquest. Here is an old well, usually called, but for no sound reason, “The Ancient British Well”. The stories of two successive British churches on this site are mere myths. In the S. transept is the effigy under a canopy of Bishop Wilberforce (1873), carried by six kneeling angels. It is an ambitious but unsuccessful and fidgeting composition. Against the S. wall of this transept is the fine old oak settle, where the monks rested



THE QUIRE STALLS, WINCHESTER

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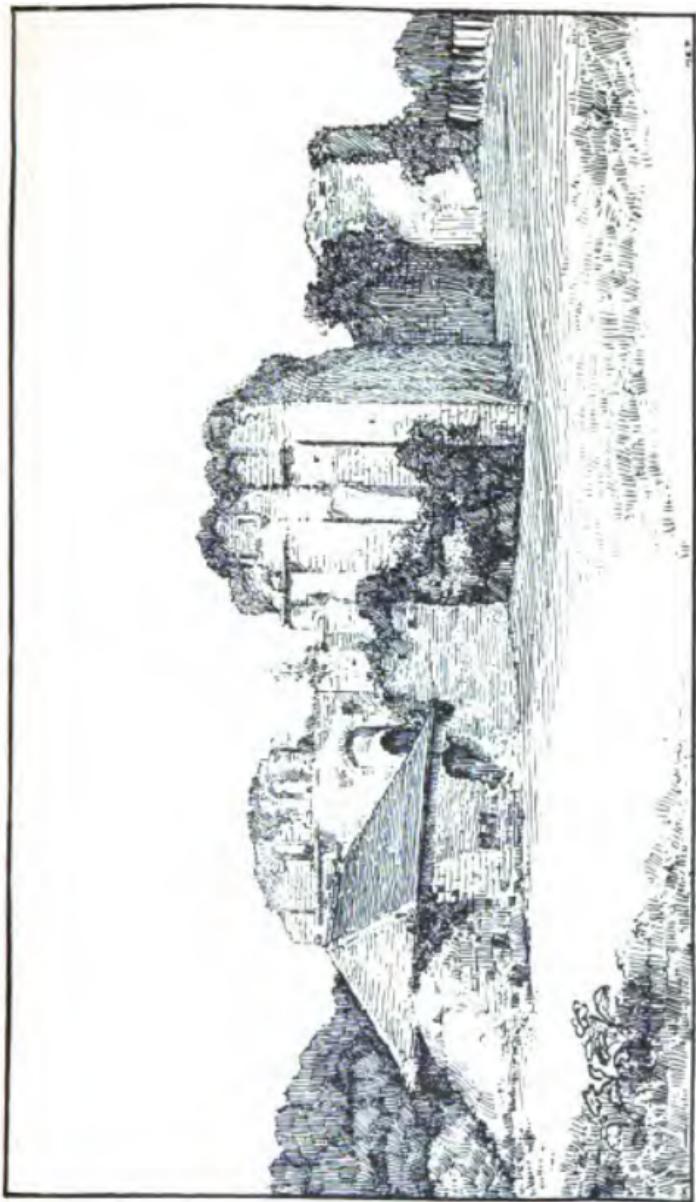
before taking their part in the ceaseless round of quiet offices. In front of Prior Silkstede's chapel, on the E. side of the S. transept, Izaak Walton (1683) lies buried. Before leaving the cathedral it would be well to read the tablet at the W. end of the nave, which gives a record of the repairs accomplished to this vast building between March, 1896, and December, 1898. Though very much was done to the fabric in deplorably bad taste during the Victorian era, the work accomplished during recent years deserves nothing but praise. During the period named the roof of the nave, the great W. window, the N. transept and aisles were made sound, as well as some work of repair on the S. side, at a cost of £12,676 10s. 1d. The total area treated was 31,975 ft., or about three-quarters of an acre ; the weight of lead removed and recast, 156½ tons, and of the lead put on, 197½ tons ; the weight of new oak was 198½ tons, and of pitch pine 326½ tons, whilst the length of the battens was 17 miles.

In the library, built in 1688, which is approached by an old wooden staircase from the S. transept, are various rare MSS. and charters, as well as a fine collection of 13th century estate rolls. The remains of the monastic buildings are but few. The Norm. entrance arches to the chapter-house are extant, but the chapter-house itself was pulled down in 1570 for the sake of the lead on the roof. The entrance to the deanery is a fine piece of early 13th century work. The ancient precinct wall of the monastery, enclosing an area of 35 acres, is yet standing.

HAMPSHIRE

To the immediate S.E. of the cathedral, within the precincts, stood the castle and palace of Wolvesey, the old residence of the bishops. The outer walls of the castle formed part of the continuous line of the city's defence. The existing ruins are the remains of the castle erected by Bishop Henry de Blois (1129-1171). The positions of the great hall, the keep, the gatehouse and three of the smaller wall towers can be distinguished. There is abundant evidence that the bishop in building this 12th century fortress used a great deal of old material. The most likely supposition is that this material came from the remains of New Minster, which had been removed to Hyde in 1110. There is an admirable account of the Wolvesey ruins, with plan, in the *Archæological Journal*, 1902.

The abbey of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter, usually termed the New Minster, was founded in 901 by Edward the Elder in accordance with the intention of his father Alfred. It stood immediately to the N. of St. Swithun's or the Old Minster, and was its rival in size and beauty. The nearness of these two great establishments was so inconvenient, that in 1109 the monks left their crowded quarters and removed to a new church and buildings, erected just beyond the city walls on the N. side, in a place called Hyde Mead, taking with them the remains of Alfred the Great. Henceforth it was known by the name of Hyde Abbey. At the dissolution the whole abbey was pulled down by Wriothesley with extraordinary rapidity, and on the site the county



WOLVESLEY CASTLE

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magistrates built a gaol in 1788. The remains are trifling and of doubtful authenticity.

Nunnaminster, the great house of Benedictine nuns, was immediately to the E. of the New Minster. It had a somewhat eventful history, and was a great house of education for high-born damsels. At the time of the dissolution there were twenty-six girls boarding there, "the chyldren of lordys, knyghtes and gentylmen". The list begins with the name of "Bryget Plantagenet". The commissioners of 1536 reported in highly favourable terms of this nunnery. Of the twenty-six professed nuns they said that they "have been and are of very clever, vertuous, honest and charitable conversation, order and rule sync the furst profession of thym, which is also reported not only by the Mayor and Comynaltye of the Citye of Winchester, butt also by the most worshipfull and honest persons of the Contre adjoyng thereunto, which have daylye made a contynuall sute unto the said Commyssioners to be suetors unto the Kinges highnes for tollerason of the said monastery". They further reported that the house was environed by many poor households which had their living from the monastery. The King and Cromwell had no scruples in accepting from the nunnery the great sum or bribe of £333 6s. 8d. to grant them a measure of reprieve, but the whole place was swept away in 1538.

Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham in 1382, stands immediately to the S. of the cathedral. The same difficulty that was felt in writing a few pages about St. Swithun's

HAMPSHIRE

minster is again experienced in dealing with this great educational establishment "of seventy poor and needy scholars and clerks, living college-wise in the same, studying and becoming proficient in grammatical or the art and science of grammar," as stated in the original charter. Those who desire to gain accurate knowledge of England's greatest school for five centuries cannot do better than read the admirable and interesting history of the college by Mr. Arthur F. Leach. Though founded in 1382, the foundation-stone of the great block of college buildings was not laid until 1387; possession was taken of the college in 1394, and the chapel was consecrated in 1395. The college is entered through the great gateway, and consists of two quadrangles, and remains much the same architecturally as when first built for the reception of a society that then consisted of 115 persons. The outer court contained the offices, such as the land-steward's rooms, the bakehouse, beer-house, malt and wheat store, slaughter-house and stables. All the members of the society, save the lay clerks, were housed in the inner or chamber court. They consisted of a warden, ten fellows, a schoolmaster, an usher, three chaplains, three lay clerks, seventy poor scholars, sixteen choristers and ten commoners. The commoners or *extranei* were intended to be the sons of gentlemen. This crowded inner court also contained the chapel, the schoolroom with dining-hall over it, the kitchen and cellar and the innermost room and sacristy. The cloisters were part of the original design. They served for exercising in wet weather and for school

WINCHESTER

purposes in the summer. At the conduit on the W. side the scholars formerly washed under an open porch in all weathers. The class-rooms, library, etc., are of modern date. The old chapel, which has undergone much change and poor restoration, retains the original fan-tracery wooden ceiling and eighteen of the old misericord seats. The chantry chapel in the cloister garth was built by John Fromond, the founder's steward, about 1420. It long served after the Reformation as the fellows library, but is now fitted as a chapel for the junior scholars.

Near the gate of his castle of Wolvesey, Bishop Pontoise, in 1301, founded the College of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, which was in reality a large chantry or collegiate church. After the suppression of the chantries the site was purchased by Winchester College. Of the college of St. Elizabeth there are no remains. It stood in what is now the warden's kitchen-garden. The four chief orders of friars had their houses at Winchester, but nothing is left of their buildings ; the sites were all acquired by Wykeham's College. The old Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen has long ago disappeared. It was founded in the 12th century for the reception of lepers, and stood about 1 mile to the E. of Winchester. When the chapel and other buildings were pulled down in 1788 the fine early Norm. doorway was purchased, and now serves as the entrance to the Roman Catholic church in St. Peter Street. The Hospital of St. John Baptist, in Basket Lane, was founded about 1275 by John Devenishe, alderman of Winchester,

HAMPSHIRE

for the support of aged and poor wayfaring men. At the Reformation the property was confiscated, but the buildings were regranted to the Corporation and were used for municipal purposes. In 1829 the property passed to trustees. The chapel has been well restored, and the hospital has since served its original purpose.

A large number of the old city churches have disappeared. The following are the most noteworthy of those that remain : St. John Baptist, Transitional Norm. arcades, 15th century screen and pulpit, Easter sepulchre ; St. Laurence, de-based, but some 15th century work, quaint inscription to Martha Grace, 1680 ; St. Maurice, Norm. doorway in tower, 15th century chest ; St. Michael, Saxon sundial ; St. Peter, Cheesewhill, 12th and 13th century work and of general interest ; and St. Bartholomew, adjoining the site of Hyde Abbey, also Norm. and 13th century work.

The city walls were nearly perfect in 1760. The W. gate is of interest and chiefly 13th century, with later windows. The other gates were removed towards the close of the 18th century, save the King's Gate, over which stands the small church of St. Swithun, which used to be attended by the monastery servants. The Great Hall, which has long served as the county hall, was completed in 1235, and was a portion of the ancient royal castle. Until 1874, when new courts were built, it had long been divided by a great partition into civil and criminal courts. It is a remarkably fine example of domestic architecture. The columns which support the roof are all of Purbeck marble. At

WINCHESTER—ST. CROSS HOSPITAL

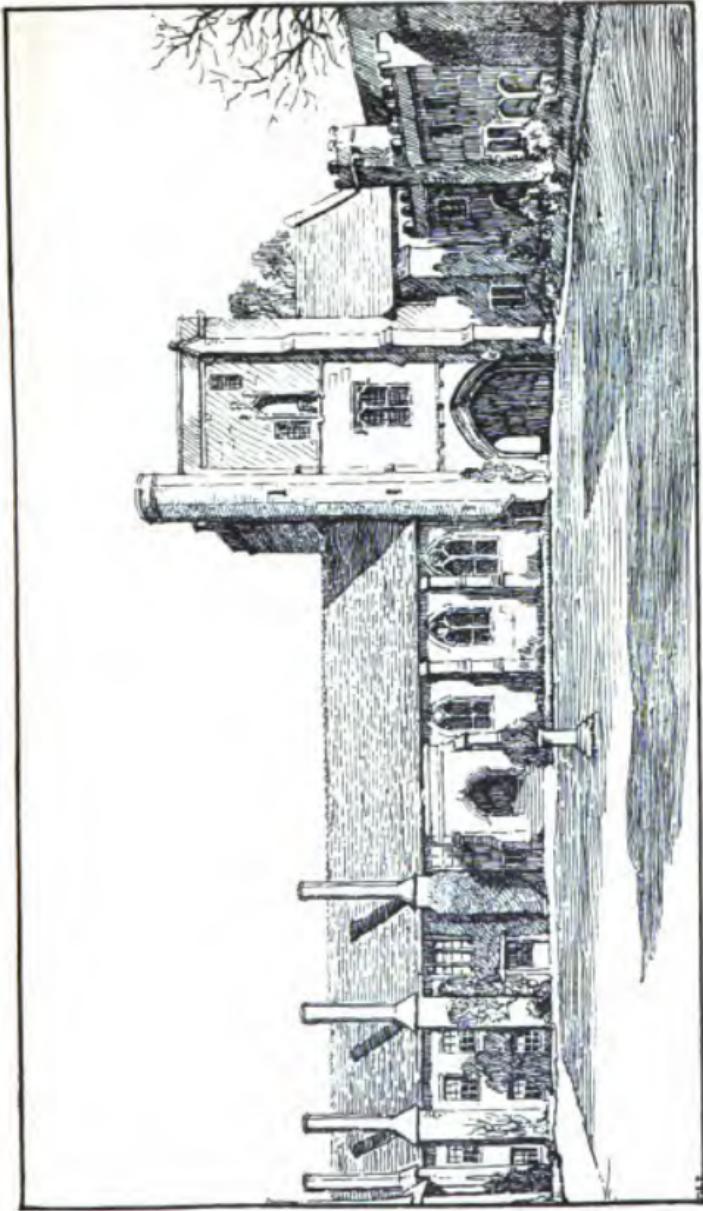
the W. end of the hall hangs the celebrated Round Table of King Arthur. It is not, however, older than the 13th century, and was repainted *temp.* Henry VIII. It is 18 ft. in diameter and is divided (in addition to the royal seat) into twenty-four parti-coloured rays, each bearing the name of one of the renowned knights.

In 1901 Winchester observed, with conspicuous success, the millenary of Alfred the Great, although the best scholars, including the late Dr. Stubbs, are convinced that the King's real death-year was 899 and not 901. A lasting trophy of this event is the noble statue, by Hamo Thornycroft, of the great monarch, in the open space at the bottom of the High Street—the most imposing and yet simple statue in the United Kingdom. Raised on a great block of undressed Cornish granite stands the bronze figure of the King in graceful but powerful pose ; the left hand rests on a circular shield, whilst the right hand holds aloft a sheathed sword grasped just below the plain crossed hilt, a symbol of the conquest of Christianity over the forces of Pagandom.

ST. CROSS HOSPITAL. About 1 mile from Winchester, in the suburb of Sharkford, stands the far-famed Hospital of St. Cross. There is no place in all England (save St. Augustine's, Canterbury, with its ancient and modern memories) so calculated to arouse the deepest feelings of the Christian archæologist. "St. Cross," wrote the late Professor Freeman, "has that peculiar attraction which belongs to whatever is first of its own class. No one can pass its threshold without

HAMPSHIRE

finding himself, as it were, in another age. It seems a place where no worldly thought, no pride or passion or irreverence could enter; a spot where a good man, might he make his choice, would wish to die." Since this was written still greater care has been taken to restore the place on reverent lines and to adapt it more and more to its ancient uses, almost the only jarring note being the out-of-place installation everywhere of electric light. St. Cross, which is at once the most ancient charitable institution of the country still doing its work, and the most beautiful group of mediæval buildings yet remaining to us, was founded about 1133 by Bishop Henry de Blois. The charter of the founder, as delivered to Raymond, prior of the Knights Hospitallers in 1151, provided for the reception, clothing and entertainment of "thirteen poor, impotent men, and so reduced in strength as rarely or never to be able to raise themselves without the assistance of another". In addition to this 100 other poor men of good conduct were to be entertained daily to dinner. Serious disputes as to this hospital arose between the bishop and the Hospitallers under the next episcopate, and in 1185 the Order gave up their management and transferred it to the bishop, who undertook to provide daily for 200 men instead of the original 100. Afterwards the Hospitallers made various endeavours to recover their old rights, but eventually, in 1204, a papal commission upheld the control of the bishop, and now for seven centuries the Bishops of Winchester have continued to appoint the master of the hospital, which was at one time



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ST. CROSS HOSPITAL

by far the most lucrative piece of patronage in their hands. This dispute had delayed the completion of the buildings. The great church was not finished until 1225. The gross mismanagement of this splendidly conceived foundation and the alienation of most of its funds from the indigent poor to wealthy pluralists, which made the mastership of St. Cross a scandal and a by-word for many generations, began at an early date. In the 14th century several of the bishops appointed youthful relatives as masters, who never even saw the place but drew great incomes. When, however, the energetic and upright William of Wykeham came to rule the See of Winchester, he soon laid his finger on this the most monstrous abuse in the whole diocese. Whilst episcopal, royal and papal nominees to this benefice were wasting the hospital's income on their own selfish pursuits, the great hall of St. Cross had fallen in, the 100 poor were ejected from their daily meal to a hovel at the gate, where only two or three could be fed, and even the thirteen infirm inmates had been banished from the buildings. From 1368 to 1375 Wykeham fought in the law courts with the upholders of the abuse and at last won a victory, secured the repair of the buildings and made an honest appointment. Cardinal Beaufort, Wykeham's successor, added, in 1445, to the original foundation a hospital or alms-house of "Noble Poverty," the buildings of which were to be erected to the W. of the church. The troublous times and the triumph of the Yorkists prevented his intentions being carried out before his death in 1447, but his successor, Bishop Waynflete,

HAMPSHIRE

was able, in 1486, to accomplish a very small portion of the Cardinal's plan. The Cardinal's scheme was designed for two priests, thirty-five brethren and three sisters. It was reduced to one priest and two brethren. These three of the new foundation wore a cloak of deep red with a cardinal's hat embroidered on it in white, whilst those of the old foundation retained the black cloak and silver cross-potent as ordained by the Hospitallers. The hospital, though threatened in the days of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., had the good fortune to escape confiscation. Most of the post-Reformation history of this foundation until the last fifty years is a sorry and sordid tale. The corruptions of the 14th century masters were revived in the 17th, 18th and first half of the 19th centuries with added force and with far less excuse. Archbishop Laud made a stringent inquiry in 1632, finding the hospital in extreme ruin and dilapidation. The crowning scandal came about last century when Bishop Brownlow North, in 1808, appointed his youthful son Francis (afterwards Earl of Guildford) to the mastership of St. Cross, a post that he held for about fifty years at an average income of £1,400. When at last, through the power of the press, the flagrant wrongs done to the poor brought about a stern legal inquiry, it was found that this man had so abused his power as master that merely between 1818 and 1838 he had received over £53,000 in fines on renewing leases of the hospital lands! The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment in 1853, declared the matter "a manifest and probably wilful breach of trust," and that the distribu-

ST. CROSS HOSPITAL

tion of the revenues was "in direct opposition to the evidence and documents in the master's own custody". The present wholesome scheme of administration was devised in 1855-57. It is in the management of twelve trustees, who elect the thirteen brethren. These brethren, who wear the old black gown and silver cross, have each two rooms, £s. a week and daily allowance of food. There are also certain brethren who wear the deep red gown of Beaufort's foundation, and who have a different qualification for election. The charity of the "Hundred Men's Hall" is represented by the maintenance of fifty out-pensioners.

At the gatehouse the Wayfarer's Dole is still maintained : a horn of beer and a slice of bread are given daily to all who demand it at the porter's hands until the two gallons of beer and the two loaves of bread, to which the dole is now limited, are exhausted. Tiny portions are served to visitors to sustain their interest and to make the dole go far, but the genuine tramp or wayfaring man is supplied in preference and on a larger scale.

Much has been written about St. Cross and its buildings, but the best concise account of its architecture is that by Mr. Bilson in the *Archæological Journal* for 1902, from which the following abbreviated statement is chiefly taken. Of the late Norm. buildings of the 12th century only the church and the vaulted room on the S. side of the S. transept, called the sacristy, alone survive. The cruciform church has a total internal length of 125 ft. and a breadth across the transept of 115 ft.

HAMPSHIRE

It is vaulted throughout and has a central tower. The quire is the earliest part of the church, the work being begun at the E. It affords a most interesting study of late or Transitional Norm. of the best character, with a square E. end and high gable. Mr. Bilson considers, contrary to the usual view, that no part of the quire is earlier than 1160. The crossing piers and the ground storey of both the transepts were built practically at the same time as the quire. After a short interval came the building of the upper part of the transepts, the eastern bay of the nave, arcades and S. aisle and the two eastern bays of the N. aisle. To this succeeds the rest of the nave, with the N. porch and the lower part which takes us well into the 13th century. From the first half of the 14th century there is manuscript evidence as to the dates. In the time of William of Edington's mastership (1335-1345) the fine clerestory windows of the nave were made and glazed, and the church, which had previously been thatched, was roofed with lead. The triforium arches in the two W. bays of the nave and the great W. window are of the same date. The vault of the nave was not completed until later, for it bears on the keystone the arms of both Wykeham and Beaufort. Between 1383 and 1385 John de Campeden (Wykeham's wholesome appointment to the mastership) did much work. He raised and repaired the central tower, re-roofed the quire and introduced much new work, both in wood and stone, into the chancel. In 1385 he gave an alabaster high altar, which was consecrated in the following year, and in 1390 he enclosed the

ST. CROSS HOSPITAL

Chapel of Our Lady, fitting it with seats and desks for the thirteen brethren, and tiled the church throughout. In the S. transept the altar next the sacristy was dedicated in 1887 to Sts. Ursula, Osyth and Stephen. The altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury was also in this transept. Its position is marked by remains of a 13th century painting of the martyrdom. Other altars were those of Sts. Katherine, John Baptist, John the Evangelist and Our Lady. The Purbeck marble altar stone of the high altar is ancient (1386). Of the fittings the early 16th century woodwork of the S. quire aisle is noteworthy ; it is probably French work, and has been moved here from the chancel. The elaborate 15th century screen, which divides the chancel from the N. quire aisle, came from the demolished church of St. Faith in 1509. The quire stalls are modern. There is a little 15th century glass in the N. transept and some of the 14th century in the clerestory windows of the nave. The font has a Norm. bowl on a later base ; it was brought from the old church of St. Faith. The 14th century tiles are most interesting ; on several appears the motto "Have Mynde". There is a good paper on these tiles by Mr. Greenfield in vol. ii. of the *Hants Field Club Proceedings*. In front of the altar is the fine brass of John de Campeden. The considerable restoration of this church effected by the late Mr. Butterfield in 1860-61 effected wonderful improvements, but there were certain regrettable mistakes according to the better light of later archaeologists. The scheme of recolouring is distinctly poor in style and note, and

HAMPSHIRE

detracts from the great architectural beauties of this remarkable church.

"The hospital buildings are grouped" (we quote Mr. Bilson) "round an outer and an inner quadrangle. In the outer court the so-called 'Hundred Men's Hall' is on the E., the kitchen and offices on the W. and the gateway tower on the S. . . . To the E. of the gateway is the porter's lodge, to the W. the hall, which has a fine open roof, with screens and a gallery over and stands on vaulted cellars. The hall-porch has a stone vault with the arms of Cardinal Beaufort on the keystone. They also occur on the N. face of the great gateway and in the windows of the hall. The central hearth in the hall remains. From the porter's lodge to the church runs an ambulatory with gallery over, in part the work of Henry Compton, afterwards Bishop of London (late 17th century). The houses of the brethren take up the W. side of the inner court and the N. side up to the W. end of the hall. A range on the S., adjoining the S.W. angle of the church, was destroyed in 1789. Including this destroyed S. range and the rooms which have been converted into a house for the master, there were forty sets of rooms in all, each having a living room, bedroom and pantry. The latrines are at the back, in pairs, in gabled projections, their channels flushed by the Lockburn." It is known that John de Catpeden caused eleven of the chambers of the thirteen brethren to be built in 1390, but the number of the sets of rooms (forty) clearly shows that they must be assigned to Beaufort's scheme of 1445 rather than

ST. CROSS HOSPITAL—WINSLADE

to the earlier and far smaller requirements when Campeden was the master. The buildings for Beaufort's "noble poverty" idea were obviously erected ; it was the failure of proper endowments to enable them to be filled that caused the scheme to be abortive. The broken ground on the S. of the church shows that there was here at one time considerable building.

In the hall are black leather jacks, candlesticks, salt-cellars, pewter dishes and hand dinner-bell belonging to Beaufort's time. In the kitchen long spits, turned by smoke-jacks, are still used for roasting.

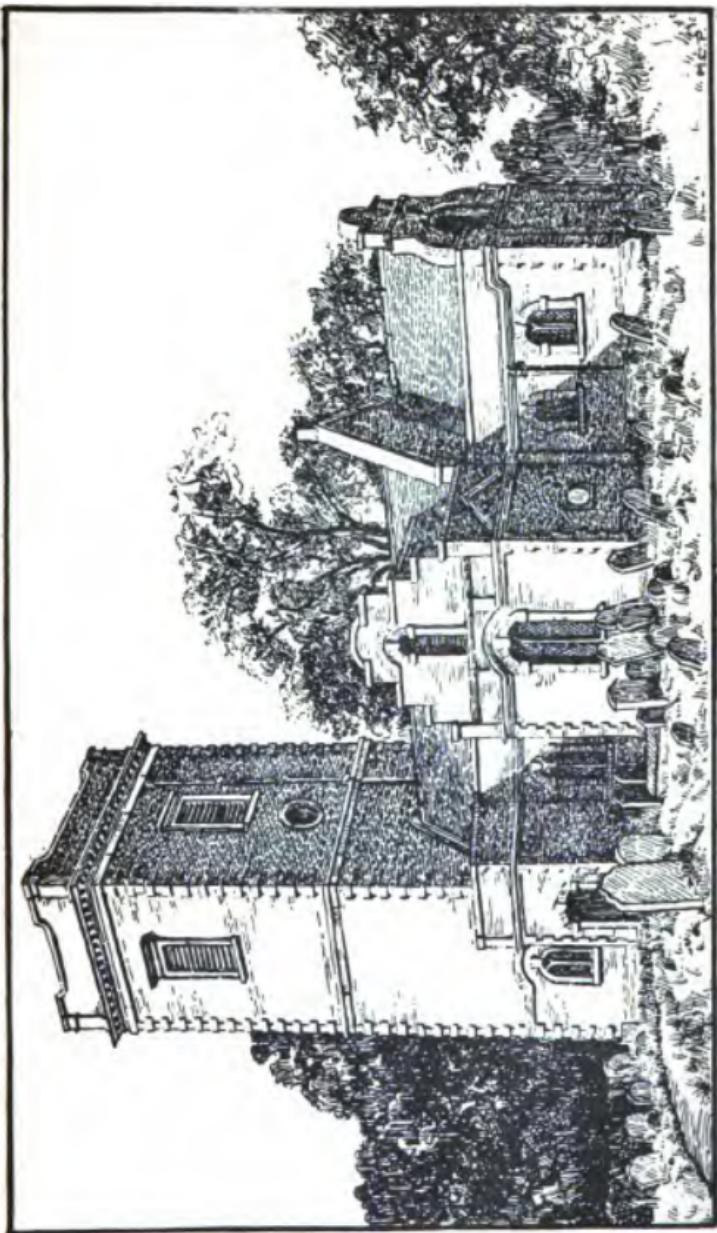
Warren and Son, Winchester, publish a well-illustrated *History of St. Cross Hospital*, from which further particulars can be obtained.

Winchfield Church (St. Mary) has a singularly rich specimen of Norm. sculpture in the chancel arch of the second half of the 12th century ; it is the narrowest late Norm. chancel archway in all England, being only 6 ft. wide. The richness of the interior sculpture is carried out in the chancel, where the splays of the Norm. lights, N. and S., are ornamented with double bands of bold zig-zag mouldings. The E. window is treated after the same fashion, but it is imitative Restoration work. The Norm. shaft piscina drain, the octagon font of Purbeck marble of a like date, and the finely carved pulpit of 1634 are also noteworthy. The unbuttressed massive tower is original Norm. in the lower stage and imitative in the upper.

Winslade. (3 m. from Basingstoke). The small church (St. Mary) of this prettily situated village was rebuilt by Lord Bolton in 1816.

HAMPSHIRE

Wolverton (5 m. from Burghclere). Of the old church of St. Catherine but little is known. A new cruciform church was built on the site of its predecessor in 1717 after the classic style, in red brick with stone facings. It has been assigned to Sir Christopher Wren, and, though this is impossible, it must have been the work of one of his apt pupils. The whole treatment is most effective, and the warmth of the building is well set off by the surrounding growth of varied timber. The designer showed no small ingenuity, as well as ability, in the construction of this church, so as to make it well adapted for a village congregation and for a dignified rendering of the service and ritual of the English Church. The harmony of its effective proportions is somewhat marred by the obtrusion of a high-pitched gable between nave and chancel, but this was caused by the re-using of the sound timbers of the old 15th century roof, in their entirety, over the nave. This church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. and S. transepts, N. vestry, S. porch and substantial W. tower, was originally a complete masterpiece of good classic treatment on a small scale, both in fabric and fittings ; and, as it is really the only one of its kind in an English village, it might have been thought that its unique character and admirable sound construction would have secured its unspoilt continuance, even at the hands of the most bigoted reviler of classic treatment as applied to a Christian church. But Wolverton Church, though still most interesting, fell into the hands of "restorers" in 1872, and was grievously injured, both inside and out. The cir-



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WOLVERTON—WOODCOTT

cular-headed windows were actually divided up after a vulgar fashion with brick mullions to produce a quasi-tracery effect. One alteration of the interior was justifiable, and did not spoil the general good effect and harmonious planning of the interior—the well-panelled and comely pews of oak were all lowered about a foot. But three unpardonable wrongs were then committed : the large W. gallery that filled up the tower and projected into the nave was pulled down, leaving the interesting arcading round the old ringers' loft (with the singers' gallery in front) within the tower in a foolishly absurd position ; the good iron chancel gates were ejected, leaving the side supports projecting after an ugly, meaningless fashion ; and a remarkably well-executed vase-font of right proportions was cast out into the churchyard to give place to a feeble Gothic successor absolutely unsuited to the building. The reredos and arrangement for both pulpit and reading-desk are remarkably good of their kind. Those who appreciate the beauties of the later English classic style cannot fail to be pleased with Wolverton Church, even in its unhappily spoilt condition.

Wonston (1 m. from Sutton Scotney) has a church (Holy Trinity) much enlarged and restored in 1871-72. The S. doorway, the chancel arch and the side windows of the chancel date from about 1200. There is a good modern lych-gate.

Woodcott (2 m. from Litchfield) is a small parish on high ground with a population that has dwindled from 105 in 1891 to 66 in 1901. The

HAMPSHIRE

little church of St. James dates from 1853, when it was built by Lord Carnarvon in the place of a mean one erected in 1704. The old church which was cleared away in 1704 was much larger and had two aisles, for the population of this agricultural parish used to be far larger. The altar-rails, pulpit and reading-desk have some fairly good old carving which was imported from Belgium. To the W. of the church is the grand old trunk of a once fine yew tree. It is the largest in the county, having a circumference of 27 ft. 6 in., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground. Though much battered about in this exposed situation, it still shows considerable signs of vitality.

East Woodhay (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Woodhay Station). In this highland parish on the border of Berks there was formerly a residence of the Bishops of Winchester, still called The Park. The church (St. Martin) was rebuilt in 1822 and renovated in 1887. Three of the post-Reformation rectors of East Woodhay became bishops, namely Ken and Hooper of Bath and Wells, and Lowth of Oxford (afterwards of London).

Woolton Hill was formed into an ecclesiastical parish out of Woodhay in 1850. The church (St. Thomas) was consecrated in 1849.

Woodmancote. See Popham.

Woolston became an ecclesiastical parish, out of Southampton and Hound, in 1864. There is a ferry across the Itchen to Southampton. The church (St. Mark) was erected in 1863.

Wootton St. Laurence (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Oakley). The church (St. Laurence) was all rebuilt in 1864,

EAST WOODHAY—YATELEY

save the tower, when a S. aisle was added. The good Norm. S. door was replaced, and also the Norm. N. arcade. Several 13th century windows were also replaced. On the S. side of the chancel is a well-executed effigy of Sir Thomas Hook, 1677, with an ingeniously arranged iron rest for helmet, spurs, gauntlets and short sword in velvet scabbard.

Worting (2 m. from Oakley). The church (St. Thomas of Canterbury) was rebuilt in 1848. There is an interesting S. view of the small old church in Mudie's *Hampshire* (ii., 12), from which it is clear that it had Norm. features.

Yateley (2½ m. from Blackwater). The church (St. Peter) is of much interest, in admirable order and well restored. Among the noteworthy points are the Norm. N. doorway, the 14th century font and arcade to the S. aisle, the 15th century timber arrangement of the W. tower, a brass under the tower of 1532, and the traces of an anchorite's cell on the N. side of the chancel. But the great point of interest is the almost priceless treasure of a crystal cup, given in 1675 to the church by Mrs. Sarah Cocks "for the only use of the Communion Table". It was originally a secular cup, and is second only in interest and value to that of Tong, Salop. After various vicissitudes the cup has now been placed in a plate-glass fronted niche at the E. end of the S. aisle.



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INDEX

A

Abbot, Archbishop, 86
Abbotston, 61, 138
Abbots Aun, 61
Above-Bar, 197
Ailsholt, 62
Aldershot, 29, 37, 46, 61, 62
Alfred the Great, 43, 47, 57, 178,
 225, 241
Alice Holt, 6, 62
Allenford, 1
Alresford, 62
Alresford, battle of, 92
Alresford, New, 63
Alresford, Old, 62, 63
Alisholt, 62
Alton, 17, 18, 58, 63, 64
Alwyn, Bishop, 128
Alverstock, 64
Ampfield, 64, 135
Amport, 64
Amport House, 64
Andover, 33, 46, 64-66
Andrews, Lancelot, 57
Andwell, 66
Anglesey, 66
Anton, 5
Appledean, 64
Appleshaw, 66
Arcade, the, 194
Archer family, 121
Arun district, 17, 18
Ashburton, Lady, 146
Ashburton, Lord, 155
Ashe, 66, 67
Ashley, 67
Ashley, Right Hon. Evelyn, 176
Ashmansworth, 67
Athelstan, 191
At Moore, 107

Audlay, Henry, 117
Auckland, Ermald de, 139
Aun or Auton Stream, 61
Austen, Jane, 58, 92
Avington, 30, 67
Avon, 17, 87, 89, 93, 117, 137,
 169, 189
Avon Tyrrel, 190
Aylward, Thomas, 127

B

Baddesley, North, 67, 68
Baddesley, South, 68
Bale, 77
Balksbury, 65
Bank, 85
Bar Gate, the, 194
Barton Stacey, 68, 69
Basing, 43, 69-71
Basing House, 46, 70, 71, 159
Basingstoke, 32, 58, 71, 72
Basingstoke Canal, 33, 61, 159
Basset, 206
Battramsley, 81
Beaufort, Cardinal, 57, 233, 234,
 243, 248
Beaulieu, 5, 12, 20, 45, 53, 72, 73,
 151
Beurepaire Park, 84
Bedhampton, 75
Bentley, 23, 75
Bentworth, 75
Bere Forest, 6, 76, 79
Bighton, 76
Bilson, Mr., 245, 246
Binsted, 76, 77
Birinus, Bishop, 42
Bishops Sutton, 77
Bishopstoke, 77

INDEX

Bishops Waltham, 17, 55, 77-79
 Bisterne, 79, 170
 Bitterne, 190, 199
 Blackmore, 49, 79, 181
 Black Prince, 45
 Blakemoor, 178
 Blendworth, 79
 Boarhunt, 79, 80
 Boldre, 11, 13, 59, 68, 81, 82, 143
 Boldrewood, 10
 Bolton, Dukes of, 69
 Bolton, Lord, 249
 Boscombe, 82, 83
 Bossington, 82
 Bossington House, 82
 Botley, 82, 83
 Bournemouth, 5, 16, 29, 46, 83, 84
 Bowles, Catharine Anne, 82
 Bradley, 84
 Brambridge House, 214
 Bramdean, 84
 Bramley, 30, 84, 85
 Bramshaw, 1, 10
 Bramshaw East, 85
 Bramshill, 56
 Bramshott, 1, 85
 Breamore, 23, 86, 87
 Bridewellgate, 195
 Broadlands, 176
 Brocas Chapel, 85
 Brocas family, 84, 182
 Brockenhurst, 12, 13, 22, 26, 87, 88
 Brookwood, 84
 Brown, Bishop Harold, 233
 Broughton, 30, 82, 88
 Broughton Hill, 51
 Bruce, David, 45
 Bryget Plantagenet, 237
 Brythons, the, 49
 Bucklershard, 73, 74
 Bursledon Creek, 82
 Bury Hill, 65
 Butser Hill, 3
 Butterfield, Mr., 247

C

Cadram, 10
 Caesar's Camp, 103
 Calshot Castle, 20

Calthrope family, 111
 Campeden, John de, 246, 247, 248
 Canute Castle, 191
 Carnarvon, Earl of, 132, 252
 Carnarvon, Margaret, Marchioness of, 67
 Caryll, Dame, 120
 Catherington, 91
 Cenwalh, 225
 Cerdic, 121, 122, 225
 Cerdicesford, battle of, 121
 Chalton, 91
 Chandlersford, 91
 Charford, 91
 Chark, Chapel of, 213
 Chawton, 30, 92
 Chawton House, 92
 Cheriton, 92
 Cheshunt, 135
 Chilbolton, 92, 93
 Chilcombe, 93
 Chilton Candover, 22, 90
 Chilworth, 93
 Christchurch, 43, 53, 54, 83, 89, 93-100
 Christine, 171
 Chudleigh, Elizabeth, 202
 Church Oakley, 30, 100
 Chute family, 182
 Chydioke family, 97
 Clanfield, 101
 Clarke, Edmund, 208
 Clarke, Sir A. H. Jervoise, 91
 Clatford, Lower, 101
 Clatford, Upper, 101
 Clausentum, 200
 Cliddesden, 101
 Cnut, 44, 172, 191, 226
 Cobbett, 127
 Cocke, Mrs. Sarah, 253
 Colbury, 101
 Colden Common, 101, 102
 Colemore, 102
 Collingburne Stream, 183
 Compton, 102
 Compton, Henry, 248
 Constable, Sir John, 137
 Cooper, J., 204
 Coote, General Sir Eyre, 170
 Coote, Mr. Eyre, 170
 Cope, Dame Mariane, 113
 Cope family, 86
 Copythorne, 102

INDEX

Corhampton, 23, 102
Cormailles, Sir John, 209
Cosham, 103
Court House, 146
Cox family, 169
Crawley, 23, 103
Crawley Court, 103
Cray's Court, 169
Crediton, 156
Cresswell family, 131
Crofton, 103, 213
Cromwell, Richard, 135
Crondall, 103
Crookham, 104
Crux Easton, 104
Cumberland Fort, 127
Curdridge, 104
Curtis, William, 58
Cyngils, King, 42, 225
Cynric, 121, 122

D

Dabridgecourt family, 91, 207
Daglingworth, 80
Danebury Hill, 203
Deane, 105
Denbigh, Countess of, 167
Denmead, 105
Devenishe, John, 239
Devil's Dyke, 65
Dibden, 105-6
Dibdin, Charles, 58
Dickens, Charles, 59, 168
Dilton, 12
Dogmersfield, 105
Dogmersfield Park, 105
Downton Common, 134
Draper, John, 94, 98
Droxford, 21, 106
Droxford, John, 106
Drummond, Henry, 155
Dummer, 30, 55, 106, 107
Dummer Clump, 107
Durley, 107
Durnford, Bishop, 125
Duthy, Mr., 138, 207

E

East Boldre, 81
East Dean, 104
Eastleigh, 108
East Meon, 53

Eastney, 168
Easton, 108
East Stratton, 147, 148, 207
East Tytherley, 214
East Wellow, 219
East Woodhay, 252
Ecchinswell, 108
Edgar, 171, 172
Edington, William of, 246
Edward the Confessor, 44, 221
Edward the Elder, 93, 171, 236
Edyndon, Bishop, 232
Edyngston, Bishop, 233
Eldon, 108
Elfrida, 220
Eling, 108, 109
Ella, 111
Ellingham, 109, 110
Ellisheld, 110, 111
Elson, 111, 120
Elvetham, 111
Elvetham House, 111
Elwina, 171
Empshott, 111, 112
Emsworth, 112
Enshot Heath, 103
Ethelred, 43
Ethelwold, 93
Ethelwold, Bishop, 226
Eugénie, Empress, 116
Euphemia, the Abbess, 221
Eversley, 112, 113
Eversley, Viscount, 131
Ewhurst, 113
Exbury, 30, 58, 113, 114
Exton, 114
Eyre, William, 96

F

Facombe, 114
Fair Oaks, 30, 77, 114
Fantleroy, Joan, 148
Fantleroy, Tristram, 148
Fareham, 114, 115, 165
Faringdon, 23
Farleigh Wallop, 115
Farley Chamberlayne, 115
Farlington, 115
Farnborough, 115, 116
Farnborough Hill, 116
Farnborough Park, 116

INDEX

Chief - Justice,
Chambers, 206
Chancery, 205
Chancery, 220
Chancery, 221, 233, 237, 238
Chart, the, 153
Chastity, 22, 232, 234
Chastity, 23
Chastity, 184
Chastity, 214
Chastity, 118
Chastity, 139
Chastity, 222
Chamond, John, 239
Chamond, 118, 119
Chamond Green, 118, 119
Chamond, 30, 119
Chamond family, 138
Chamond, Lower, 119
Chamond, Upper, 119
Chamond, 119

6

Gardiner, Stephen, 57, 234
 Garrison Church, the, 167
 George Hotel, the, 159
 Gewissas, 40, 42
 Gibbon, Edward, 58, 144
 Gifford, William, 57
 Gilpin, William, 11, 57, 58, 82
 Gloucester, Robert, Earl of, 204
 Goddard, Rev. Dr., 65
 Godsfield, 67
 God's House, 162, 167, 197, 198
 Goidels, 49
 Gooch, William, 158
 Gosport, 119, 120, 185
 Golzius, 110
 Grace, Martha, 240
 Grange Park, 207
 Grateley, 120
 Great Hall, the, 240

Greatham, 120
Greyshott, 130
Greywell, 33, 120, 121
Grose, 99
Grosvenor Hotel, Stockbridge,
203
Grove Place, 156
Gyfford, John, 104

H

Hadnall, Stephen, 182
 Hale, 121
 Hale Park, 121
 "Half-Way Houses," 168
 Hall, John, 131
 Hamble, 5, 82, 89, 122
 Hamble Creek, 122
 Hambledon, 23, 121, 122
 Hamble-en-le-rye, 123
 Hampton family, 205
 Hannington, 30, 123, 124
 Harcourt, Sir William Vernon,
 150
 Harestock, 15
 Harmony Hall, 214
 Harold, 44
 Harrison, Mr. Park, 52
 Hartford Bridge, 111
 Harthacnut, 44
 Hartley Mauditt, 124
 Hartley Row, 125
 Hartley Wespall, 55, 124
 Hartley Wintney, 125
 Haslar Naval Hospital, 126
 Havant, 126, 127
 Haverfield, Mr., 163, 200
 Hawke, Lord, 206
 Hawkley, 127
 Hawkley Hanger, 127
 Hawley, 127
 Hayling Island, 5, 20, 127-29
 Hayling, North, 128
 Hayling, South, 23, 128
 Headbourne Worthy, 30, 129, 130
 Headley, 130
 Headley Common, 140
 Heathcote, Sir Thomas, 135
 Heckfield, 17, 56, 130
 Henley, Sir Robert, 155
 Henslowe family, 81
 Herbert family, 133

INDEX

Herriard, 131
Herriard Park, 213
Hervey, Captain, 202
Hicks, John, 110
Highclere, 2, 30, 131-33
Highclere Castle, 132
Highclere Park, 9
Hill Top, 73
Hinton, 49, 133
Hinton, Admiral, 133
Hinton, Ampner, 133
Hoare, Sir R., 48
Holdenhurst, 83
Holybourne, 133
Hook, 133
Hook, Sir Thomas, 253
Hook-with-Warsash, 133, 212
Hooper, Bishop, 252
Hope, Mr. W. H. St. John, 184
Hordle, 37, 133, 134
Hordle Manor House, 134
Horndean, 91
Houghton, 134
Hound, 23, 134, 151, 152
Hughes, Henry, 77
Hundred Men's Hall, 245, 248
Hungerford Lane, 59
Hunt, Martha, 76
Hunton, 22, 134
Hursley, 134, 135
Hursley Park, 135
Hurstbourne, 50, 55
Hurstbourne Hill, 3
Hurstbourne Priors, 23, 135, 136
Hurstbourne Tarrant, 30, 136
Hyde, 118
Hyde Abbey, 136, 155, 236
Hyde, Chief-Justice, Sir Nicholas, 91
Hyde Mead, 236
Hythe, 136

I

Ibsley, 137
Idsworth, 91, 137
Idsworth Park, 91
Inigo Jones, 155, 182
Iremonger family, 221
Itchel Manor, 103
Itchen, 5, 17, 18, 21, 33, 47, 63,
199, 214, 252

Itchen Abbas, 137
Itchen Stoke, 137

J

Jackson, T. G., R.A., 104, 155
Jeffries, Judge, 46, 110
Jolliffe, William, M.P., 163
Joyce, Mr., 184
Jumièges, Abbey of, 128, 129
Jutes, 40

K

Kaermen, Nicholas, 104
Keat, John, 130
Keate, John, 125
Kebble John, 134, 160
Kebble family, 170
Kemp, 44
Kempe, John, 81
Kempshott Park, 107
Ken, Bishop, 252
Kennet district, 18
Kilmeston, 138
Kimpton, 138
King John's Palace, 195
Kingsclere, 2, 17, 30, 139, 140
King's Gate, Winchester, 240
King's House, 145
Kingsley, Charles, 113, 140
Kingsley, Fanny, 113
Kingsmill Chapel, 140
Kingsmill Dean, 233
King's Somborne, 139, 188, 189
King's Worthy, 139
Knight, Mr. Montagu George,
92
Knight, Sir Richard, 92
Knights Enham, 51, 140
Knights Hospitallers, 67
Knightwood, 10

L

Lainston, 202
Lainston House, 202
Lamb, 89
Lambly Lane, 92
Landport, 164

INDEX

Langly, 117
 Langrish, 140
 Langston Harbour, 127, 129, 165
 Langton, Thomas, 79, 234
 Lansdowne, Marquis of, 194
 Lascelles, Hon. G., 26, 27, 28
 Lasham, 140
 Laud, Archbishop, 244
 Laverstock, 140, 141
 Laverstock Park, 141
 Layton, 201
 Leach, Arthur F., 238
 Leckford, 30, 141
 Lee, 176
 Leighton, Lord, 144
 Leland, 223
 Lendon, Dr., 95
 Lily, William, 58
 Linkenholt, 141
 Liphook, 86, 141
 Lisle, Alice, 110
 Lisle, Sir John de, 209
 Lisle, Mrs., 46
 Liss, 141, 142
 Litchfield, 142
 Little Somborne, 142, 189
 Littleton, 142
 Lockersley, 30, 104, 142
 Locks Heath, 142
 Lodden district, 17, 18
 Longparish, 30, 142, 143
 Longstock, 143
 Long Sutton, 142, 207
 Lowth, Bishop, 89, 252
 Lowth, William, 89
 Lucy, Bishop Godfrey de, 63,
 232
 Lymington, 5, 12, 13, 29, 81, 143,
 144
 Lymington River, 11, 13, 37, 38,
 58
 Lyndhurst, 9, 10, 11, 144, 145
 Lyndhurst Manor, 144

M

Magdalen College, Oxford, 178
 Major, Dorothy, 135
 Malshanger, 100
 Malwood Lodge, 150
 Mapledurwell, 145
 Mark Ash, 10

Martin, 1, 145
 Marwell Manor Farm, 161
 Marwell Park, 161
 Matilda, Empress, 202
 Mattingley, 55, 145
 Maule, Rev. John, 170
 Maxwell-Lefroy, 103
 Medstead, 146
 Meinertzhangen family, 151
 Melchet Park, 146
 Meon, 21
 Meon, East, 146
 Meon, West, 147
 Meonstoke, 147
 Meonwara, 40, 42
 Merton Castle, 135
 Merton, Walter de, 71
 Merwenna, the Abbess, 171
 Mews, Bishop of Winchester,
 46
 Micheidever, 30, 51, 147, 148
 Michelmersh, 30, 55, 148
 Mildmay, St. John, 105
 Milford-on-Sea, 5, 16, 17, 148,
 149
 Millbrook, 149, 150
 Mille, Richard, 156
 Milton, 168
 Minstead, 10, 144, 150
 Mitford, Colonel, 113
 Monk Sherborne, 181
 Monkston, 150
 Monmouth, 46
 Montagu, Lord, 73
 Montagu, Sir Samuel, 208
 Morant, Mr., 88
 Morestead, 150
 Morris, 144
 Mottisfont, 150, 151
 Mottisfont Abbey, 151
 Mount Temple, Lord, 176
 Moyles Court, 110
 Mundy, Andrew, 156

N

Nately Scures, 151
 Naval Gunnery School, 166
 Neale, Sir Thomas, 218
 Neale, William, 218
 Neapolis, Bishop of, 98
 Nether Wallop, 216

INDEX

Nether Wallup, 31
Netley, 151-54
Netley Abbey, 151-53
Netley Castle, 154
Netley Hospital, 154
New Forest, the, 6-14, 22, 25, 26,
27, 32, 49, 154
New Forest Union House,
101
New Minster, the, 225, 236,
237
Newnham, 154
Newton Valance, 154
Newtown (Newbury), 154, 155
Newtown (Wickham), 155
Noble, 176
"Noble Poverty," 243, 249
Norman House, the, 100
North, Bishop Brownlow, 244
Northbrook, Earl of, 148
North Camp, Aldershot, 116
North Charford, 121
North, Francis, 244
North Waltham, 216
Northington, 54, 90, 155
Northington Grange, 155
Northwood Park, 103
Norton, Sir John, 210
Nunnamminster, 225, 237
Nursling, 156
Nutley, 54, 156

O

Oakhanger, 178
Odiham, 4, 45, 53, 58, 157-59
Odiham Castle, 158, 159
Old Basin, the, 166
Old Place, 86
Otterbourne, 159, 160
Overton, 160
Ovington, 160
Owen, Robert, 214
Owslebury, 160, 161

P

Palace House, 73
Palmerston, Lord, 176
Pamber, 161, 162
Paulet family, 69

Paulet, John, fifth Marquis of
Winchester, 70
Paulet, Sir H. Bouverie,
105
Paulet, Sir Richard, 141
Paulet, Sir William, 153
Paulett, Sir George, 104
Pelham, 154
Pendleton, Richard, 113
Penton Grafton, 162, 220
Penton Mewsey, 51, 162
Petersfield, 21, 162, 163
Pilley, 81
Piper's Wait, 11
Pitt, 135
Pitt, Sir William, 207
Pitteworth, 151
Plaitford, 1, 163
Plough, the, 142
Pole, Cardinal, 95
Pollock, Robert, 150
Ponies, New Forest, 28
Ponting, Mr., F.S.A., 117
Pontoise, Bishop, 239
Pope, 214
Popham, 163
Popham, Sir John, 121
Porchester, 20, 163, 164, 165
Pore, Richard, 150
Port, Adam de, 217
Portal family, 141
Portdown Hill, 3, 200
Portsea, 164
Portsmouth, 5, 15, 16, 20, 29, 37,
164-67
Portsmouth, Earl of, 135
Portswood, 168
Pound, Anthony, 115
Poynet, Bishop, 78, 133
Preston Candover, 30, 168
Privett, 168
Prophete, John, 169

Q

Queen's Lodge, 12
Quidhampton, 160, 169
Queen's College, Oxford, 162,
197
Quarley, 168, 169
Queen Wood College, 214

INDEX

R

Ramsdale, 169
Raymond, 242
Redbridge, 33, 169
Redhill, 127
Redvers, Baldwin de, 97
Redvers, Richard de, 94
Renniger, Dr. Michael, 103
Rich, Richard, 57
Riche, Gervase de, 197
Ridge, 176
Ringwood, 89, 169, 170
Rivers, Lord George, 207
Robinson, Nathaniel, 197
Rockburne, 170
Rodney, Jane, 62
Rodney, Lord, 62
Rogers, Hen., 99
Romsey, 6, 54, 96, 170-76
Rookley, 103
Ropley, 177
Rotherwick, 177
Round Table, the, 241
Rowland's Castle, 177
Rowner, 177
Rownhams, 177
Royal Anchor Hotel, 86
Roydon House, 11-13
Rufus Stone, 10
Rupibus, Bishop Peter de, 178

S

St. Boniface, 156
St. Catherine's Hill, 93
St. Cross, 118, 177, 221, 241-49
St. Elfeda, 171
St. Florent Saumur, 65
St. Grimald, 225
St. John family, 115, 218
St. John Baptist Hospital, 239
St. Leonards, 74
St. Mary Bourne, 49, 53, 177
St. Mary Magdalene Hospital, 239
St. Michael's, 97
St. Saveur-le-Vicomte, Coutances, Benedictine Abbey of, 109
St. Swithun, 225, 233
St. Swithun, Benedictine House of, 123

Salisbury Chantry, 97
Salisbury, Countess of, 95
Sandport, 168
Sandys family, 182
Sandys, Lord, 72
Sarisbury, 178, 213
Sawyer, Sir John, 133
Scholting, 183
Scott, Sir Gilbert, 132
Sedding, Mr., 89, 233
Sedgemoor, battle of, 46
Selborne, 3, 20, 22, 178
Seven Barrows, 88
Seymour, Sir Henry, 161
Shalden, 181
Shaw Lefevre family, 131
Shedfield, 106, 181
Shelley, 98
Sherborne, 162
Sherborne, St. John, 182
Sherfield English, 182
Sherfield-on-Laddon, 182
Shipley, Dr., 214
Shipton-Bellinger, 183
Shirley, 183
Sholing, 183
Sidown Hill, 2
Sigebert, 42
Silchester, 31, 32, 49, 50, 51, 183-87
Silchester Excavation Fund, 184
Silkstede, Prior, 233
Simnel Street, Southampton, 195
Sloden Enclosure, the, 10
Smith, Right Hon. W. H., 168
Smith, Thomas, 115
Smith, Thomas Assheton, 209
Soane, Sir John, 155
Soberton, 187, 188
Solent, East, 17, 18
Solent, West, 17, 19
Solesmes, Abbey of, 116
Sopley, 31, 189, 190
South Damerham, 1, 104
South Tedworth, 208, 209
South Warnborough, 217
Southampton, 15, 16, 17, 29, 33, 45, 152, 190-200
Southampton, Countess of, 211
Southampton Water, 5, 33
Southborne-on-Sea, 15, 16, 200
Southe, 82, 89

INDEX

Southsea, 16, 164, 168
Southwick, 200, 202
Southwick House, 201
Sowley, 38
Sparsholt, 202
Spranger, Mr., 195
Stawell family, 125
Steep, 202
Stephen, 45
Sternhold, Thomas, 58
Stevens, Dr., 50
Steventon, 58, 202
Stockbridge, 30, 202, 203
Stockbridge Fishing Club, 203
Stoke Charity, 22, 204, 205
Stoneham, North, 206
Stoneham, South, 206
Stoneham, South, House, 208
Stoner Hill, 119
Stony Cross, 150
Stour, 17, 93
Stratfieldsaye, 17, 206, 207
Stratfieldsaye Mansion, 207
Stratfield Turgis, 16, 207
Stratton House, 148
Street, Mr., 195
Sudbury, Archbishop, 158
Swanmore, 207
Swanwick, 178
Swarraton, 15, 207, 208
Sway, 208
Swain, 191
Swayne, Alice, 150
Swathling, 208
Sweyn, 44
Sydmonton, 108, 208

T

Tangleay, 208
Test, 5, 17, 20, 21, 47, 82, 136,
141, 160, 169, 176, 202, 203,
213, 221
Thenelin, Wallerand, 198
Thornburgh, Jane, 141
Thornburgh, Robert, 138
Thornburgh, Sir John, 141
Thornycroft, Hamo, 24
Thruxton, 209
Tichborne, 31, 209, 210
Tichborne, Dame Margaret, 210
Tichborne family, 61, 210
Tichborue Park, 209
Tichborne, Sir Benjamin, 210

Tidbury Ring, 88
Timsbury, 210
Tiron, 66
Tiron, Benedictine Abbey of,
123
Tisted, East, 210
Tisted, West, 210
Titchfield, 211-13
Titchfield Abbey, 211, 212
Titchfield Manor, 211
Tomworthe, Henrye, 131
Toyd Farm, 1
Trent, 17
Tufton, 213
Tunworth, 31, 213
Turner, Agnes, 145
Turner, John, 145
Twyford, 23, 213, 214
Twyford House, 214
Twynham, 93, 94
Tyrrel's Ford, 190
Tydney, Anne, 177

U

Upham, 58, 215
Up-Nately, 215
Upton Grey, 215
Uvedale family, 223

V

Venables family, 65
Venta Belgarum, 224
Ventnor, 16
Vernham's Dean, 215
Villiers, George, 167
Vyne, the, 182

W

Wakes, the, 180
Walhampton, 81
Walkelyn, Bishop, 232
Waller, 64, 70, 92
Waller family, 205
Wallop, Sir Henry, 115
Wallop, Sir Oliver, 223
Wallop, William, 223
Wallup, Sir Henry, 77
Waltham Chace, 6
Walton, Izaak, 235
Warblington, 23, 216, 217
Warblington, Castle of, 217

INDEX

- Warborne, 81
 Wareham, Archbishop, 100
 Warham, William, 57
 Warnford, 43, 217-19
 Warnford Park, 218
 Warr, Earl de la, 150, 221
 Warsash, 212
 Warton family, 58
 Waterhouse, Mr., R.A., 214
 Waterloo, 219
 Waterlooville, 219
 Watts, Isaac, 58, 197
 Wayfarer's Dole, 245
 Waynflete, William, 57, 145,
 179, 234, 243
 Wayte, Thomas, 205
 Weald, 223
 Weeke, 219
 Wellesley family, 207
 Wellington, Duke of, 184, 207
 Wellow, 152
 Wessex, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
 West Cherborne, 54
 West family, 98
 West Park House, 170
 West Tytherley, 215
 Westcote, Richard de, 76
 Weston, Elizabeth, 86
 Weston, John, 86
 Weston, Patrick, 220
 Weston, Sir William, 68
 Wey, 17
 Weyhill, 31, 220
 Weymouth, 16
 Whale Island, 166
 Wherwell, 4, 31, 220, 221
 Wherwell Abbey, 220, 221
 Whichbury, 1
 Whitaker, Mr. Ingham, 68
 Whitchurch, 51, 221, 222
 White, Benjamin, 180
 White, Gilbert, 58, 127, 180
 White Hart, the, 160
 White, John, 180
 White, John, 201
 Whitfield, George, 107
 Whitley Wood, 10
 Whitsbury, 222
 Whitsbury Camp, 222
 Whyte, Robert, 217
 Wickes Row, 215
 Wickham, 222, 223
 Widley, 103
 Wield, 223
 Wight, Isle of, 26
 Wilberforce, Bishop Samuel,
 57, 196, 234
 Wilfrid, St., 42, 43
 William Rufus, 44, 94, 145, 150,
 233
 Wilmington, 17
 Winchester, 6, 29, 32, 33, 39, 40,
 41, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, 223-41
 Winchester College, 66, 237
 Winchester, Marquis of, 78
 Winchester, Statutes of, 45
 Winchfield, 249
 Windsor, Admiral Lord, 110
 Winklebury Circle, 71
 Winkle Street, Southampton,
 195
 Winslade, 249
 Wintney Moor, 125
 Wintney Priory, 125
 Wither, George, 58
 Wolversey, 236
 Wolverton, 56, 250, 251
 Wonston, 31, 251
 Woodcott, 23, 251
 Woodgreen, 31
 Woodlands, 140
 Woodley, 176
 Woodmancote, 4, 163, 252
 Woolhouse, the, 195
 Woolmer Forest, 6, 25, 49, 62
 Woolston, 252
 Woolton Hill, 252
 Wootton, St. Laurence, 252, 253
 Worting, 253
 Wren, 231
 Wriothesley, 201, 212, 236
 Wyatt, Mr. T. H., 120, 159, 220
 Wykeham's Chantry, 233
 Wykeham, William, 57, 78, 123,
 127, 178, 179, 222, 232, 237, 243
 Wymering, 103
- Y**
- Yateley, 253
 Yews, 21-23
 Yonge, Charlotte M., 135, 159
 Young, Edward, 58, 215
- Z**
- Zouche, Edward Lord, 85

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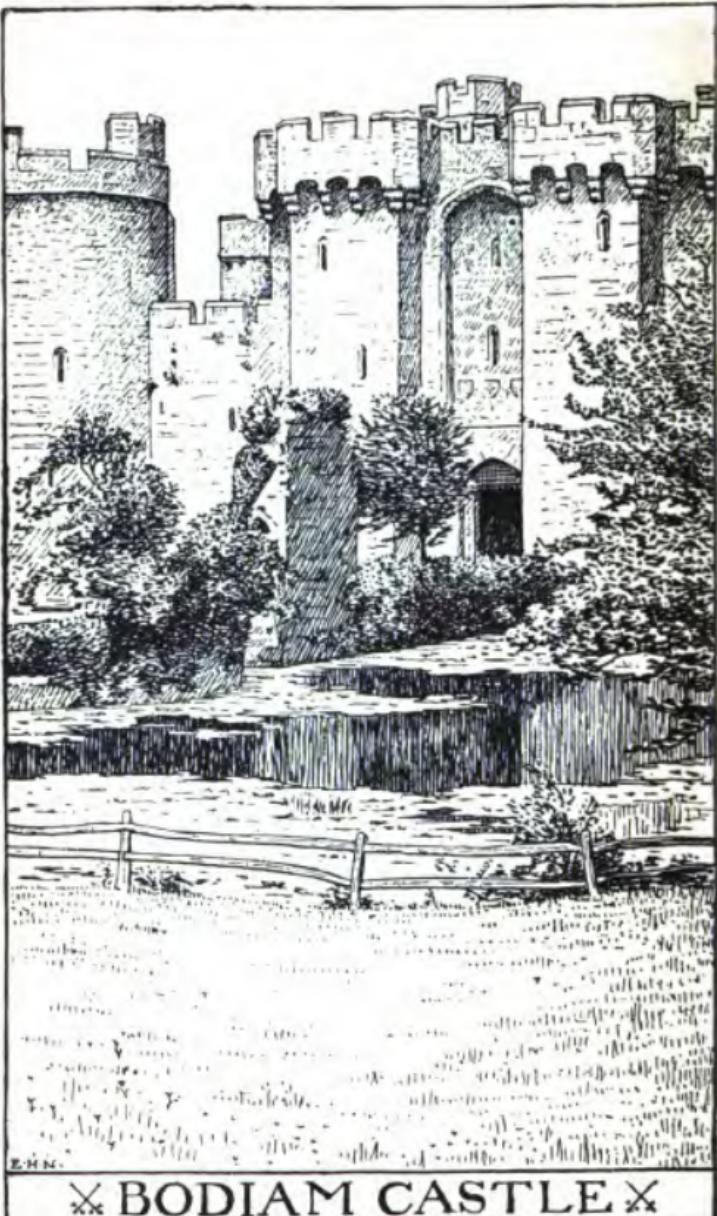
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11

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